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UNDER THE OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE PROGRAM, 484,000 monthly benefits were in force at the end of December and the monthly amount payable for such benefits was \$8.8 million. The increases from the previous month in both number and amount were almost 4 percent, approximately the same rate as in November. In comparison with December 1940, however, both the number and the amount had almost doubled. Some 35.2 million workers are estimated to have worked in employments covered by the program during some part or all of the third quarter of 1941, and to have received taxable wages of \$10.9 billion for that period, or an average taxable wage of \$309. An estimated 2.3 million employers reported taxable wages for the third quarter. Comparison with figures for the corresponding quarter of 1940 reveals increases of 19 percent in employment, 34 percent in total taxable wages, and 9 percent in number of employers, and a rise of \$35 in the average taxable wage.

In the calendar year 1941, total old-age and survivors insurance payments certified to the Treasury by the Social Security Board amounted to \$93.9 million, an increase of \$53.3 million from the total certified in 1940. Of this amount, \$80.6 million represented monthly benefits to insured workers, members of their families, or their survivors; \$13.1 million represented lump-sum death payments under the 1939 amendments; and \$180,000, lump-sum payments under the original act. Contributions appropriated to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund during 1941 amounted to \$789.3 million, and assets of the fund totaled \$2.8 billion at the end of the year, an increase of \$730,000 from December 1940.

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE and for earnings under the several Federal work programs in the continental United States totaled \$170 million for December. This amount exceeded November expenditures by 6 percent but was

22 percent less than that for December 1940. It is estimated that these payments benefited 10.5 million persons in 4.2 million different households; for December 1940 the comparable figures were 14.8 million persons and 5.4 million households.

From November to December, payments to recipients of the three special types of public assistance increased slightly, and in the latter month these expenditures were 12 percent above the figure for December 1940. Expenditures under the other programs also moved upward from November to December except for earnings of persons enrolled in the CCC and the two programs of the NYA. In comparison with expenditures in December 1940, however, there were pronounced decreases for nearly all programs except the special types of public assistance. General relief payments had dropped 35 percent; WPA earnings, 33 percent; and CCC earnings, 48 percent.

For the year 1941 expenditures for public assistance payments and for earnings under Federal work programs aggregated \$2,227 million, 18 percent less than the amount for 1940. The decline was due chiefly to decreases of 26 percent in WPA earnings, 28 percent in CCC earnings, and 33 percent in payments for general relief. Aggregate expenditures for the special types of public assistance, on the other hand, were 14 percent more than in 1940. As a proportion of all public aid, expenditures for the special types of public assistance are becoming increasingly important; they represented less than one-fifth of all such expenditures in 1939, nearly one-fourth in 1940, and nearly one-third in 1941. There have been concomitant declines in the proportions represented by general relief payments and earnings under the WPA. Together, payments for the special types of assistance and general relief and earnings under WPA projects constituted almost nine-tenths of the total amount expended in 1941.

THE RELATIONSHIP of the American Red Cross and public welfare agencies with respect to services to the armed forces was outlined by representatives of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, the American Public Welfare Association, and the American Red Cross in a joint statement of policy issued January 10. A similar statement of policy in the area of disaster relief is also being prepared. Services to the armed forces are to be furnished by the various agencies concerned in accordance with the following general principles:

"The American Red Cross recognizes the basic responsibility of government for the relief of persons in need of basic maintenance.

"Governmental agencies recognize that the American Red Cross has been designated by the Army and Navy as the official agency to render service to men in the armed forces and their families.

"It is recognized that governmental agencies and the American Red Cross have a mutual need for working agreements on State and local bases that will guide community planning and efficient operation of services to the armed forces."

SEASONAL REDUCTIONS in most States and extensive lay-offs attributable to material shortages and curtailment orders in a few highly industrialized States caused a sharp increase in unemployment benefit payments in December, reversing the steady downward trend of the previous 7 months. Increased payments in every jurisdiction except Hawaii brought total disbursements to \$27.8 million, 32 percent more than the November total but 10 percent less than in the previous December. Continued claims filed during December totaled 3.6 million, 39 percent more than in November, and the weekly average of continued claims received in local offices reached the highest level since July. The average number of claimants drawing benefits during weeks ended in December also increased and was 11 percent above the November average.

The 42.6 million continued claims filed during 1941 represented a decline of 37 percent from the number filed in 1940. Disbursements for unemployment benefits in 1941 amounted to \$345.7 million, 34 percent less than in 1940 and the lowest amount paid out in any year since benefits first became payable in all States. Contributions

deposited in State accounts in the unemployment trust fund during 1941 totaled \$1.0 billion. Funds available for benefit payments at the end of 1941 totaled \$2.5 billion, as compared with \$1.8 billion a year earlier.

The United States Employment Service offices made 431,000 complete placements in December, 6 percent more than in November and 14 percent above the number in December 1940. The 4.4 million registrants who were seeking jobs through the employment offices in December represented an increase from the previous month of 4 percent in the active file but a decrease of 7 percent from the number actively registered a year ago.

During the year 1941, the Employment Service made 5.4 million complete placements, 44 percent more than in 1940, and 56 percent above the 1939 total. The inclusion of supplementary placements brings the number of jobs filled in 1941 to 7.5 million, an increase of 42 percent from 1940 and 65 percent from 1939.

RECRUITMENT OF FARM LABOR for essential agricultural production in 1942 will be more difficult than in previous years. The war program calls for increased agricultural production to meet the needs of our own population and of the allied nations. At the same time that crop production is being expanded, however, workers from rural areas are leaving farm employment to take jobs in armament industries. To meet its responsibilities in assuring the necessary supply of agricultural workers, the Social Security Board announced in December an expansion of the Farm Placement Service within the United States Employment Service. The Board is also cooperating with other governmental and private organizations concerned with farm labor problems, to ensure concerted action in the task ahead.

Reorganization of the Farm Placement Service establishes a regional farm placement representative in all Board regions. These regional representatives will be responsible for expediting the mobilization and use of agricultural labor within the regions and for coordinating area or inter-State activities in meeting seasonal peaks in demand. Provision is also made for coordination of activities at the State and local levels of operation, and representatives of the Farm Placement Service will be assigned to each of the 1,500 full-time local offices of the United States Employment Service.

In estimating the scope, intensity, and direction of its efforts to recruit and place farm labor, the Farm Placement Service must have adequate information on current crop acreage and production and must have it sufficiently in advance to adapt the program to the varying seasonal demands for labor. To that end, the United States Employment Service announced in December that it had worked out an agreement with the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture whereby the Agricultural Marketing Service will supply to State and local offices of the Employment Service current information on agricultural production, including acreage, numbers of livestock and poultry, crop-maturity dates, and the period and peak of seasonal activities; other information to be furnished will include data on the labor already available on the farm, days worked per week, and average length of the work-day. This agreement will prevent duplication in collecting or releasing statistics on crop production in areas for which the Agricultural Marketing Service can supply official estimates and will enable the Employment Service to concentrate more intensively on its recruitment and placement functions.

Coordinated action to mobilize all available agricultural migratory workers was also announced by the United States Employment Service and the Farm Security Administration in a joint statement of policy issued January 29. A Farm Placement office will be established in each of the migratory labor camps operated by the Farm Security Administration, and a Farm Placement representative will be responsible for obtaining and receiving all orders for workers and will select and refer all workers from the camp. The facilities of the service will also be available to other agricultural workers in the community. Constuction of 18 mobile camps, to provide shelter for 2,700 farm labor families in the commercial crop areas along the Eastern Seaboard, will be part of the Farm Security Administration program. Forty camp sites of 20 acres each will be selected in harvest areas along the Atlantic Coast and the mobile camps will move from one crop area to another as the season advances. These 18 mobile camps increase to 101 the number of stationary and mobile migrant labor camps in operation or under construction.

The necessity for such an expansion of the Farm

Placement Service was stressed by the Federal Advisory Council for Employment Security during its meetings in Washington on January 9-10. The Council adopted recommendations of its Farm Placement Committee urging the intensification of all measures for ensuring adequate food production. The Committee emphasized the necessity for enlisting and utilizing the full collaboration of agricultural cooperatives, the farm organizations, State and county agricultural defense boards, and county planning committees, as well as the cooperation of individual employers and agricultural workers.

THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR EMPLOYMENT SECURITY also received and adopted recommendations submitted by other special committees at its January meetings. While it commended the Board on its achievements thus far in administering the Nation-wide employment service, the Council's Temporary Subcommittee on Labor Market and Labor Supply emphasized the tremendous task confronting the Board and other agencies of government in mobilizing labor for the war of production. The subcommittee recommended that "to the fullest extent possible, war contracts and subcontracts should be placed in those plants and communities where workers are now employed and reside rather than in plants and communities where additional employment will cause serious problems as to housing, schools, transportation, and other essential services."

In the mobilization for war production, the subcommittee stated that individuals fully employed in work necessary to the national economy should not be inducted into military service if their skills cannot be replaced and that full recognition should be given, by official certification if necessary, to workers who are contributing to the war effort by working in essential industrial and agricultural occupations; that women should be encouraged to register promptly with local public employment offices and that the greatly increased need for training women for work in war industries should be anticipated; that "aggressive and effective action" be taken to eliminate discrimination against certain racial groups; and that the discharge of aliens from employment in which they are legally engaged should be "solely on the basis of an established presumption of disloyalty on the part of the individual."

The Temporary Committee on Prompt and Accurate Payment of Benefits recommended: (1) that, since the functions at the Federal level in administering the employment services, unemployment compensation, and old-age and survivors insurance are integral parts of one problem, they should be administered by one administrative authority, preferably the present Social Security Board; (2) that the Social Security Board explore and make recommendations for immediate provisions to meet the problems created by priorities unemployment; (3) that, to meet the problem of paying benefits promptly and accurately, the Social Security Board pursue its efforts to strengthen State and local advisory councils, as was urged by the Council in June 1940, and that the Board also continue to press its studies for the purpose of simplifying the intricacies and complexities of the present unemployment compensation laws with respect to collection of contributions and administration of benefit payments.

The Committee on Veterans Employment Service submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Council:

"1. To extend and to coordinate all Federal, State and local activities designed to increase the opportunities for vocational training and employment of older persons and handicapped persons, including America's disabled defenders.

"2. To provide for the employment, by the Federal Government, of such handicapped persons as may be otherwise qualified who may be considered as a risk to the civil service retirement fund, by exempting them from the provisions of any Civil Service Retirement Act, but bringing them under the provisions of the Social Security Act.

"3. Requesting that careful studies be made of all existing State workmen's compensation acts, followed by recommendations for their amendment, plus needed Federal legislation, so as to encourage private employers to extend suitable employment to handicapped persons.

"4. To provide for a method by which able-bodied persons now performing jobs which can be satisfactorily performed by handicapped persons can be replaced in such jobs by handicapped persons, so as to release them for other essential employment or service . . .

"5. Providing for an inventory as to the primary and secondary skills, qualifications and aptitudes

of all employable citizens and resident aliens, in the United States, both able-bodied and physically handicapped."

EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS to workers who are thrown out of work temporarily by conversion of industrial plants to war production was recommended by the President on January 19. The recommendation, made in a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was accompanied by a request that Congress appropriate the sum of \$300 million "to supplement and extend the protection now afforded by the State and Territorial unemployment compensation laws." The plan would provide weekly benefits of approximately 60 percent of the displaced employee's average weekly wage "but in no event more than \$24 a week for 26 weeks," and payment of benefits would be conditioned on the worker's accepting vocational training for employment in a war industry. Administration of the plan would be carried out by the Social Security Board.

The President stated that, although present State and Territorial unemployment compensation laws furnish some protection to displaced workers, the benefits now provided under these laws are quite inadequate to cope with the emergency situation directly attributable to the war program.

"I am convinced," he added, "that the best solution of the problem would be a uniform national system of unemployment insurance with adequate benefit provisions. Such a system would be financed by pay-roll contributions, obviating the necessity for appropriations from general funds. I have already recommended such a system in my budget message. However, permanent legislation of this character should be considered in relation to other social security legislation, and this would take more time than the present emergency will permit."

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY of Pennsylvania's unemployment compensation law was upheld by the United States Supreme Court on January 5, when it affirmed a previous ruling of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court that inclusion under the State law of employers engaged in interstate commerce was not trespassing on Federal jurisdiction but was authorized by Federal law. The United States Supreme Court gave no written opinion but granted the motion of the State attorney general to affirm the State Court's opinion.

Measuring the Effect of Defense Employment on Relief Loads

WALTER M. PERKINS*

IN THE LAST DAYS of May 1940, President Roosevelt officially initiated a huge armament program in the United States. Expenditures for armaments now form the major part of the Federal budget, whereas relief costs were the largest single items in Federal expenditures during the 7 years prior to July 1, 1940. Much interest, however, is still centered upon the relief programs, and there has been abundant discussion of what the effect of defense expenditures on relief has been and should be. Some persons have questioned why, with vastly increased expenditures for armaments, an expanded Army, and labor shortages a pressing problem, the general relief program alone should still be costing the States and localities about \$18 million monthly. On the other hand, others are concerned that excessive cuts in relief appropriations may have been made without proper relation to any real decline in the need for relief.

This paper is primarily concerned with the possible effects of the defense program on the size of the special assistance programs administered under the Social Security Act and on the general relief programs in the States. Separate analysis has been made of the available data on old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and general relief for the period January 1940–November 1941. Aid to the blind is not included in the analyses because of the small volume of its case load.

Selection of Defense Areas for Analysis

In order to test the relationship between defense activity and changes in general relief and in public assistance case loads, certain counties in which expenditures for armaments were greatest were selected as "defense areas." The areas selected were all those¹ in which the per capita

value of prime contracts awarded exceeded the average for the United States as a whole. They comprised 55 areas, covering 68 counties or independent cities, which included about 20 percent of the population of the United States.

Several reservations should be kept in mind when analyzing what has happened in these defense areas. In the first place, the speeding-up of armament production has had direct or indirect effects upon almost every county in the United States; no realistic division can therefore be made on the assumption that there is a large number of totally unaffected areas. Rather, the attempt has been to segregate the areas in which the effect has been relatively greater.

Even this separation has probably not been accurately made in all cases, because awards of prime contracts do not give a complete picture of defense expenditures. No adequate data are available on the geographic distribution of secondary or subcontracts. It seems probable that, if subcontracting had been included, the large amount being done in and around Pittsburgh, for example, would have classified it among the defense areas. The use of prime contracts as the sole basis of selection limits the scope of the data to areas of armament production, omitting from consideration such nonindustrial defense areas as the District of Columbia and the regions in which Army camps are located.

The migration of labor into defense areas makes it probable that any effects which increasing armament production has had upon relief rolls have been, to some extent at least, diffused into other areas. Childersburg, Alabama; Ravenna, Ohio; and Vallejo, California—to name only three—are examples of defense areas in which large plants have been put up but which have had to draw the majority of their employees from outside those areas because of sheer lack of population. In other defense areas, employees have been drawn from outside because of the need for special skills or because of existing barriers to hiring workers from given racial and nationality groups. In some

* Bureau of Public Assistance, Division of Social Statistics and Research. Paper given at a meeting of the American Statistical Association held under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Relief Statistics, New York City, December 27, 1941.

¹ Seven areas were omitted, because the amount of relief given in them was insignificant. Population figures from the 1940 census. Data on contracts awarded, from the Office of Production Management, *Summary of Defense Contract Awards by Industrial Area, June 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941, July 14, 1941.*

instances, this influx of labor may have significantly affected the population base from which the per capita figures were obtained.

It should also be borne in mind that the data consist of the value of contracts awarded and not of wages and salaries paid. No data were available to show what expenditures have been made in fulfillment of the contracts or what proportion of such expenditures consisted of wages and salaries rather than of materials and profits.

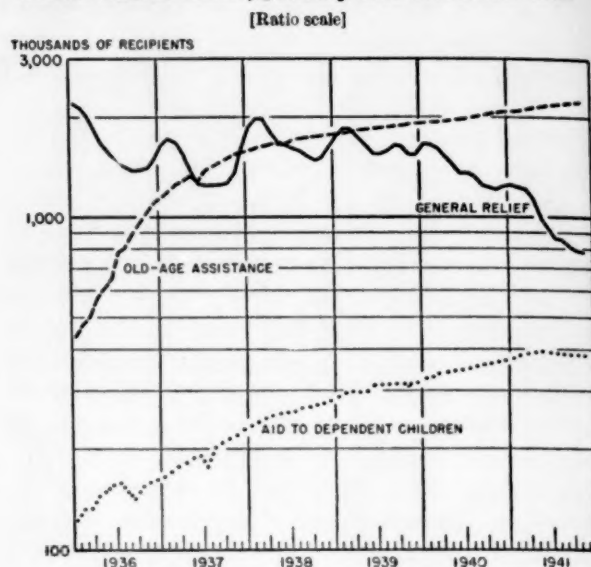
It should be noted, moreover, that each of the limitations mentioned tends to minimize rather than to exaggerate the differences between defense and other areas. Therefore, specific conclusions—such as the number of relief cases, if any, which a million dollar defense contract can be expected to take off the rolls for a year's time—are beyond the scope of this index of defense areas. The effects of defense employment and the relative size of these effects, however, should be ascertainable.

Techniques Employed

From a simple inspection of case-load trends, little could be asserted with any confidence concerning the effects of the armament program upon old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and general relief. None of the programs shows any definite break in trend in or about July 1940 which can, with any assurance, be attributed to defense activity. Looking at the smooth and almost uninterrupted rise in the number of recipients of old-age assistance, one might incline to the hypothesis that the number of needy aged had been little affected by defense employment (chart 1). One would be somewhat more hesitant to draw conclusions from an examination of the trend in the number of families receiving aid to dependent children, for, although the case load continued to rise during 1940 and the first half of 1941, the trend has taken a downward turn during the last few months. Is this a delayed result of the defense program, or is it a result of some other causes of different origin? It would be even more difficult to interpret the trend in general relief cases in terms of the effect of defense employment, for the downward trend, though definite, appears to have begun before rather than at the same time as the armament program of the United States.

Because it was recognized that areas other than the defense areas still had considerable defense employment, and that defense employment was

Chart 1.—Recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and general relief in the continental United States, January 1936–November 1941



not the only factor which could have influenced the trend in assistance case loads in defense areas, no separate analysis of trends in the two groups of areas was made. Instead, for the purpose of eliminating the trend followed by case loads in both defense and other areas, the simplest sort of index was constructed for measuring the differences. A ratio was computed between the case load in the defense areas and the case load in the other areas in the same month. An index value of 100 was given to the average of the ratios for the first 6 months of 1940, which may be considered the pre-defense period. If, then, the case load in the defense areas increased or decreased at the same rate as the case load in the other areas, the index value would remain 100.

If the defense areas do not differ significantly from other areas in factors affecting assistance case loads except in the amount of defense employment, then the variation in the index is attributable to the defense program. In a few States administrative changes were known to have occurred, and adjustments were made for them. For example, the three States—Missouri, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania—which lowered their age limit for eligibility for old-age assistance from 70 to 65 years were eliminated in computing the index for old-age assistance case loads.

No adjustment was made in the index to elim-

inate possible biases arising from priority unemployment. Two considerations indicate that the lack of this adjustment was not serious. First, the number of lay-offs because of priorities was relatively small during the period studied and should not affect the index significantly. The major effect of curtailments in nondefense production is expected after November 1941. Second, the possible effects on the index were largely eliminated by the even distribution of the lay-offs between defense areas and other areas. About 20 percent of the lay-offs occurring before December 9, 1941, in communities certified by the Office of Production Management as priority areas, were in defense areas, just as 20 percent of the population of the United States lived in these areas. In extending the index into the period when the full impact of priorities unemployment is felt, however, this factor would bear reexamination. It should be recognized, also, that other factors, for which no adjustments have been made, may have borne unequally on defense areas and other areas.

Whenever the data indicate that defense employment has had an effect, the trends in applications received and in cases closed may help in determining more precisely the nature of this effect. The number of cases accepted might be used instead of the number of applications, but changes in administrative policy and the amount of funds available for assistance affect the acceptance of cases to a greater degree than they affect applications. Data on applications have been used with full recognition of the wide differences in definition and, therefore, the noncomparability from State to State of any month's figures. It has been assumed, however, that the over-all trend has significance which State-by-State comparisons would not have.

Effects of Defense Employment on Old-Age Assistance

Defense employment has had no noticeable effect whatever upon the number of old-age assistance recipients, according to the index. During the entire 23 months, January 1940 through November 1941, the index did not deviate from 100 as much as half a unit in either direction, a fluctuation which might easily be explainable in terms of random variations (table 1). This result is by

no means surprising. In terms of employability, aged recipients undoubtedly constitute the most marginal of the groups receiving assistance. There may be a tendency in some industries to keep on, if possible, employees who have grown old in the service, but once an aged man has lost a job his chances of getting another are not great.

Table 1.—Index of the ratio of recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and general relief in defense areas to recipients in other areas, January 1940–November 1941

[Average ratio January–June 1940=100]

Year and month	Old-age assistance ¹	Aid to dependent children ²	General relief
1940			
January.....	99.7	100.7	100.6
February.....	99.9	100.0	99.3
March.....	100.1	99.6	99.3
April.....	100.2	99.8	99.1
May.....	100.1	100.0	101.0
June.....	100.0	99.9	100.8
July.....	100.2	100.0	100.9
August.....	100.1	100.0	97.9
September.....	100.0	99.3	99.0
October.....	100.1	99.1	98.4
November.....	100.1	99.4	92.9
December.....	100.2	98.9	89.5
1941			
January.....	100.3	99.0	87.2
February.....	100.4	98.4	86.1
March.....	100.4	98.4	84.7
April.....	100.3	99.0	84.1
May.....	100.2	98.9	83.7
June.....	100.2	98.7	81.3
July.....	100.4	98.5	80.0
August.....	100.3	97.6	76.6
September.....	100.3	97.4	73.9
October.....	100.0	96.7	73.2
November.....	99.8	96.8	72.8

¹ Missouri, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Washington excluded, because of administrative changes in provisions of the old-age assistance program.

² Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota excluded, because of administrative changes in the program for aid to dependent children.

While it might be expected that certain indirect effects of increased employment, such as increases in the nonwage incomes of recipients or the increased ability of their relatives to give support, would decrease the number of aged recipients, such effects were not important enough to produce a significant change in the index.

The trends in applications and in closings bear out the same story. Except in the few States in which administrative or legislative changes in eligibility took place, the number of applications remained almost constant during the entire period. Though closings showed a slight seasonal fluctuation, they gave no evidence of either upward or downward trend when considered as a proportion of the open cases.

Effects of Defense Employment on Aid to Dependent Children

Defense employment has had a small but definite tendency to reduce the number of families receiving aid to dependent children. There was no apparent effect upon the defense index until September 1940. After that time the index gradually declined to 97 in November 1941. This decline may be interpreted as indicating that the case load in defense areas in November 1941 was 3 percent smaller than it would have been if it had followed the trend in the other areas. It should be remembered that the method used tends to minimize rather than exaggerate the effect of defense expenditures.

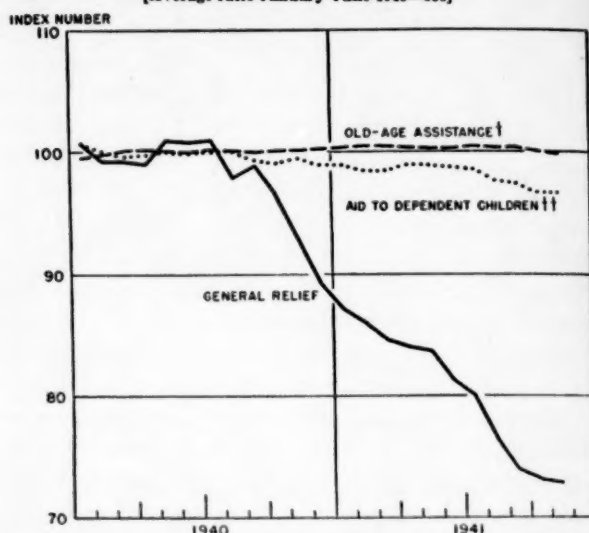
The tendency for the case load of aid to dependent children to decline is explainable in terms of both a slight decline in the number of applications received and an upward trend in closings as a proportion of the open case load. Thus, defense employment has tended to reduce need both among the families receiving assistance and among the families who were potentially eligible for assistance. At the present time, data are not available to show the extent to which members of families receiving aid to dependent children are being drawn directly into defense jobs, the extent to which they are going into private employment to replace others who have taken defense jobs, or the extent to which there has been an increase in the employment of relatives willing to support persons on assistance rolls.³

The likelihood that a member of a family receiving aid to dependent children will be able to work is greater than the likelihood that a recipient of old-age assistance will be employable. Some families receiving aid to dependent children are finding it possible to attain a more satisfactory standard of living through the employment of the mother or of older children in the family. The increased attainability of jobs and the failure of assistance payments to keep pace with the rising cost of living may be encouraging this trend. Important objectives of the program of aid to dependent children, however, are to enable the mother or other relative to remain in the home to care for dependent children and to enable the

³ Data on closings in Pennsylvania show an increase both in employment and in contributions from relatives as reasons for closing. It is not certain that the experience in this one State may be taken as representative, inasmuch as Pennsylvania has had a stricter policy than many other States in regard to contributions from legally responsible relatives.

Chart 2.—Index of the ratio of recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and general relief in defense areas to recipients in other areas, January 1940–November 1941

[Average ratio January–June 1940=100]



†Missouri, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Washington excluded, because of administrative changes in provisions of the old-age assistance program.

††Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota excluded, because of administrative changes in the program for aid to dependent children.

children to remain in school. It is unfortunate if the mother or other person responsible for the care of the children is employed and no proper provision is made for their care in the home or elsewhere. If the children are drawn into employment prematurely, they are likely to be poorly equipped to compete in post-war labor markets.

Effects of Defense Employment on General Relief

In sharp contrast to the comparative lack of effect on the number of aged recipients and the small effect on the number of dependent children, defense employment played an important part in the sharp reduction in general relief case loads (chart 2). The index was subject to only minor fluctuations during the first half of 1940, but beginning with September 1940 it dropped decidedly and continuously, reaching a low of 73 in November 1941. In other words, general relief case loads in defense areas were 27 percent smaller than they would have been had they followed the trend of the other areas.

Although the defense areas are as a whole industrial areas, which are generally urban in

character, it does not appear that the variations in the index are properly assignable to differences between urban and rural general relief trends, if defense employment is omitted from the picture. Most of the largest cities in the United States were not included among the defense areas, because the per capita value of their prime contracts was below the average for the country as a whole. An index constructed on the basis of these largest cities, rather than of the defense areas, showed an upward trend. This movement was not caused by an increase in general relief case loads in these largest cities but rather by the fact that case loads in these cities did not decline as fast as in the country as a whole.

Unlike the case loads for aid to dependent children, those for general relief did not reflect the combination of decreasing applications and increasing closings. On the basis of reports from the 26 States for which data were available, applications dropped sharply. Closings also dropped in number, but they remained about the same proportion of the open case load throughout the

period. It is probable that employment opportunities have opened up for a large proportion of the relief families with employable members but have had little effect upon a relatively large and constant base of unemployable relief families. Insofar as this conclusion is true, there is no basis for expecting defense expenditures to continue indefinitely to reduce the general relief load.

Conclusion

The rolls of the several assistance programs have been affected in varying degrees by the development of the defense program. The extent to which they have been affected has depended on the proportion of employable recipients aided under the various programs. The fact that the defense program has resulted in a sizable reduction in the number of recipients of general relief does not necessarily mean that there is a prospect that expenditures for general relief will decline to much lower levels; nor does it mean that the need for assistance, in terms of coverage and adequacy, is now fully met.

Service Aspects of Public Assistance Administration Facilitating Rehabilitation of Persons in Need

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DURING AN ERA OF PEACE, disability is, to a nation organized on a thesis of equality, a contradiction and an incongruity—for disability implies some limitation of function which constitutes for the individual an inequality, and for society an obstacle to the goal it seeks. During a period of preparation for the defense of a nation—a nation ready to make war if need be to preserve its way of life, a way based on freedom and equality—disability is even more an anomaly. For, subject during times of peace to the prejudices that still characterize the labor practices of many industries and that likewise characterize many of society's attitudes, the disabled unexpectedly find themselves no longer the victims of prejudices and discrimination but an important part of the labor supply. During the recent prolonged depression, the disabled were forced out of many occupations by an overcrowded labor market. Today we find the disabled of yesterday much in demand as the skilled workmen of understaffed defense industries. The prejudices, superstitions, and aversions which have unfortunately set the disabled aside as a special group in the population give way to the influences of patriotism and to urgent demands for skilled labor. It is unfortunate that the disabled are ever set apart; but it is fortunate that, in a period when prejudice is at a low ebb, such a conference as this is held to reinforce the belief of the disabled in themselves and the appreciation of society that disability is largely a matter of degree.

What is there in the role of the public assistance agency as one of the continuing efforts of government that can prevent or minimize the problem of disability to society? How does the public assistance agency conserve and restore health so that disability does not deny the individual the opportunity for the fullest use of his capacities in employment and in family and personal life? What

is the public assistance agency's contribution to society's attempts to mitigate inequalities that are commonplace in our national life? Is there, in the professional and technical knowledge which should characterize public assistance administration, sufficient vitality and practical effectiveness to aid in making these programs constructive influences for individual and national security rather than impotent organs which may, in effect, foster perpetuation of disability as one of the causes of insecurity?

Public assistance administration is concerned with organization and administration to meet the needs of individuals and families. Let us then examine the application of social-work knowledge to the problem of disability in the individual, and, since disability has its origin in illness, let us first look at social work in relation to medical care. The first social-work services related to medicine grew out of the recognition by physicians of the limitations of clinical medicine and the dissatisfaction experienced by these physicians in dispensing care that was not a part of and not planned in relation to the patient's social situation. Physicians thus sought an adaptation of the established practice of social case work as an additional means to more effective care of the sick individual than had previously been possible. In both the diagnosis and treatment of the individual who is disabled or threatened with disability, social work soon demonstrated its specific contribution. The social worker's major concern in regard to illness has always been the patient's disability rather than his disease. This underlying axiom has made the social-work profession particularly receptive to contributions of physiology and psychology as they relate to the psychological aspects of disease. The fundamental points which social workers find important in understanding illness and in marking out the part which the assistance agency can play in facilitating the patient's recovery are these:

1. Every disease has a psychological as well as an organic aspect.

*Consultant on Medical Social Work, Bureau of Public Assistance. Paper read before the National Conference on Employment of the Disabled, sponsored by the National Rehabilitation Association, Washington, D. C., November 22, 1941.

2. Disease is a continuing process, not a group of end results.
3. Emotion must be included as one of the factors influencing the cause and progress of disease.
4. Disease strikes only those individuals within whom there is a certain preparation, physiological, psychological, or both.¹

These ideas are fundamental to social case work as it relates to disabled persons. These concepts condition the attitudes, the techniques, the decisions, and the actions of the skilled social case worker; as such, they affect the policies and practices of the public assistance agency.

In addition to recognizing the importance of predisposing factors in illness, the social worker is concerned with attempting to identify what these factors may be. Who are the patient's family and friends? What cultural patterns appear to have influenced his environment? What satisfactions and dissatisfactions has he experienced in relation to his family, his friends and associates, his teachers, his employers? What attitudes have he and his family exhibited toward illness, responsibility, ill fortune, loss of employment? How can the social worker elicit significant information needed by the physician in such a way as to minimize the patient's fears and discomforts and in a manner that will reinforce the doctor's efforts to set the stage for hope and recovery rather than for defeat and invalidism? These questions suggest both the content and the method of the social worker's contribution to the physician's diagnosis of diseases which may involve disability.

Social service contributes to the process of treatment in anticipating the probable response of the individual patient to the disciplines of medical treatment and to his limitations, which may be temporary, protracted, or permanent; in appreciating the patient's potentialities for changing either an unpleasant situation or his attitude toward it; in recognizing evidences that the patient is developing or modifying a disability; and in knowing how to mobilize for the patient's use facilities within his immediate environment or within the community that may facilitate his recovery or adjustment.

¹ Dunbar, H. Flanders, "The Psychic Component in Disease: From the Point of View of the Medical Social Worker's Responsibility," *Bulletin of the American Association of Medical Social Workers*, Chicago, Vol. 10, No. 6 (August 1937).

We have, then, suggested the nature of the social worker's concept of disability; disability is a complex and a variable; it is modifiable; it is in the last analysis the individual's adaptation to a particular set of physical, environmental, and emotional factors. Disability is not always obvious nor is it always easy to establish. In considering the application for assistance of a disabled person, more may be involved than inability to attain economic independence. Decisions in regard to disability rest upon social as well as medical judgments. In both, subjective elements inevitably enter. The capacity of the individual, physical and mental, is subject to continuous changes, and as a result the extent of his disability changes. Furthermore, vacillations in industry affect the labor supply so markedly that a man who, in a period of prolonged unemployment, is disabled and unemployable finds himself a few months later much in demand in one or several defense industries.

Such a brief discussion suggests only the barest outline of the social worker's beliefs and attitudes in regard to disability as it affects the individual. Those who are interested in pursuing the subject further will find many sources of amplification.² I shall address myself particularly to the significance of social-work knowledge in relation to the development and administration of assistance programs insofar as these are designed to prevent and mitigate disability.

A very provocative statement in this connection is to be found in Dr. Henry H. Kessler's *The Crippled and the Disabled*.

As a result of false concepts of capacity to work, as well as of psychological prejudices, there have developed social attitudes and legal limitations which seriously handicap the crippled and disabled in their efforts to earn a livelihood. Instead of being interested in seeing their capacity for work become productive, society makes feeble attempts to secure economic independence for these individuals since it is difficult to find a place for them in industry. The economic choice, therefore, is one of considering either the whole group as a burden for which asylum and care must be provided, or that of rehabilitating them in occupations and industries for which they are suited.³

We are all familiar with the various means by which society has in the past attempted to provide either "asylum and care" or rehabilitation for this group. In primitive society the preser-

² See appended bibliography.

³ Kessler, Henry H., *The Crippled and the Disabled* . . . New York, Columbia University Press, 1935, pp. 3-4.

vation of the group overshadowed the interests of the individual. The disabled frequently were put to death or abandoned. Various practices traceable to the primitive attitudes toward the disabled are found in infanticide, in ostracism, and in limitation of occupational opportunities. With the rise of Christianity some manifestations of sympathy for the group came into evidence, but in general ridicule, contempt, and superstition still characterized society's attitude in this respect. During the 18th and 19th centuries, various attempts to "provide asylum" were initiated, and interest in the disabled increased. Although disability was regarded as a burden, it was generally accepted as a burden which society had to bear.

More recently, advances in medical science and changing concepts in regard to public responsibility for welfare services have resulted in new methods of dealing with the problem of disability, such as safety measures, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, rehabilitation, special placement services, health programs both for prevention and treatment, and to some extent the assistance programs. Although we do not primarily identify the assistance programs as measures for meeting the problems of disability, they may be one of society's most worth-while efforts in that direction. For instance, title I of the Social Security Act provides for assistance to needy aged individuals. Many, but not all, of the aged are disabled. Title IV provides for assistance to needy dependent children "deprived of the parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent." Thus, society has provided a medium through which assistance may be given to families when the disability of one or both parents deprives children of support. Title X provides for assistance to needy blind individuals.

These three titles of the Social Security Act have provided a broad framework within which it is possible for the States to make more adequate provision for certain persons in need. The underlying philosophy of these titles is that assistance is a right, not a charity, for those who meet the eligibility requirements. From such a philosophical base there inevitably emanates a concept of service which society owes to itself and to its less fortunate citizens—service that recognizes the capacities of individual citizens, irrespective of

economic or social circumstance, and irrespective of the individual's opportunity for fully exercising his capacities. The way in which the public assistance programs are administered will determine whether they constitute a constructive approach to the problem of disability or whether they are merely another method of offering "asylum" to certain persons who are in need and disabled.

Policies must be established which, on the one hand, will assure reasonable decisions in regard to eligibility for assistance and, on the other hand, will emphasize the necessity for the protection, maintenance, and restoration of health and well-being among both children and adults needing public assistance. It will be important, for instance, that in an old-age assistance program the agency clearly distinguish between old age and disability. Some months ago the Bureau of Public Assistance was asked to consider the question whether all recipients of old-age assistance, by virtue of their age, are incapacitated and whether the young children of such parents are ipso facto eligible for aid to dependent children by reason of the parent's incapacity or disability. In appreciation of the changing nature of disability and its highly individualized character, the Bureau interpreted that age does not necessarily result in disability and recommended that all persons over 65 and presumed to be disabled have the advantage of a physical examination to determine whether the individual was in fact disabled and, if so, what therapeutic services he required.

In the program for aid to the blind the requirements of the Social Security Board specify that each applicant be examined by a physician skilled in diseases of the eye. Fifteen percent of the applicants are found, on examination, to have conditions that are remediable, and in many States treatment programs both to prevent blindness and to conserve and restore vision have been established. Furthermore, impaired vision is regarded as a disability which, like other disabling conditions, affects individuals differently. Some are totally incapacitated thereby, but many adjust to this handicap so well that they are able to lead useful, happy, productive lives.

In the program for aid to dependent children, restoration of the family's economic independence through rehabilitation of the incapacitated parent constitutes an important aspect of social treat-

ment. In this connection, the public assistance worker will emphasize the fact that, while incapacity may have aggravated or precipitated the economic difficulties of the family, it will not necessarily offer a hazard to the family's health and spiritual welfare. In this program, as in the general assistance program, emphasis is increasingly placed on rehabilitation, and the fiction of the "unemployable" as a large residual group of individuals who are permanently dependent is being recognized as an unreality.

In the day-by-day application of sound policies in all the assistance programs lie opportunities for emphasizing flexibility and individualization; for guidance in recognizing evidences of disability and of capacity for rehabilitation; for interpretation of the medical diagnosis and what it signifies for the family; for help in the discriminating use of facilities for care; and for services through which the assistance agency can participate in the individual's efforts to adjust to or recover from his disability.

What is the nature and scope of these services? Briefly, they can be said to include:

Financial assistance varied according to individual need.—It is as important that assistance provide freedom from anxiety as that it supply the means of subsistence. During periods of depression, the public welfare agency has a special responsibility to facilitate the efforts of the disabled individual who may be crowded out of an oversupplied labor market to preserve his capacities for self-maintenance and self-development.

During periods of increased production, the public welfare agency has a special responsibility to facilitate the disabled individual's efforts to obtain temporary or permanent, partial or total, employment. Flexible and realistic policies that authorize assistance to persons able to do light work or part-time work, that expedite reapplication procedures for persons whose employment is uncertain, intermittent, or unrelated to their individual skills, interests, and abilities will contribute substantially to the employment of the disabled.

Organization and coordination of facilitating resources and services—medical, vocational, employment, recreational.—Medical care is an essential of life. Public welfare agencies have long recognized their responsibility for making this essential

available to recipients of assistance, together with food, shelter, clothing, and other essentials.

It is significant that in recent months, in the absence of an organized national plan for the correction of the remediable defects revealed in the selection of draftees, many public assistance agencies on local levels have devised methods and found the means for providing needed medical services. Similarly, a trend is observable in the direction of changing the emphasis of the medical programs of assistance agencies from emergency care to rehabilitation designed to correct those defects which limit the productive capacity of the group who until now could not find a place in industry.

The opportunity to work is the right of every individual able to work. The public assistance worker, cognizant of the potential capacity of the individual for self-realization and familiar with the community resources for vocational guidance, training, and placement, puts the needed information at the disposal of the individual.

Briefly then we have indicated that the public assistance agency strives not only through its own policies, procedures, forms, and techniques but also through the use of all facilitating resources and services to achieve the kind of social organization which will offer to the large groups of disabled an opportunity for the fullest possible conservation and restoration of health and well-being. Many communities lack the facilities for adequate diagnosis and treatment of physical and mental conditions, for rehabilitation, for special placement services, and for recreation. In such communities, the assistance agency has responsibility for broad community planning—planning for the most effective use of existing resources and the establishment of additional facilities where needed.

An important aspect of the organization and coordination of facilitating services is interpretation of the nature of disability and its effect upon the individual. In its interpretation to legislative bodies, the taxpaying public, administrative agencies, employers, and the disabled themselves, the public assistance agency can do a good deal to reduce the differential between the so-called normal and the disabled.

Direct case-work service.—The very nature of the responsibility of the assistance agency brings to it the person who is overwhelmed by a combination of illness and dependency, discouraged by the

experience of competing in the open market with persons not so handicapped, puzzled by the nature and significance of his disability, or groping in his efforts to decide for himself what his life is to be. The social worker, with her professional equipment of knowledge of human behavior and skills in dealing with persons in trouble, is available to the individual in working from his puzzled, discouraged state to a readiness to utilize the various resources within himself and the community for his satisfactory living. As one of my colleagues in the social-work group has said:

We know that for man to continue to put forth effort, to risk living, there must be opportunities for him to experience satisfactions in living, rewards for his risks. We know that for him to realize his own stature there must be a belief in himself. We know that this is facilitated when the case worker who meets him at a time of discouragement, confusion, and fear brings to each interview a fresh belief in what he can do. It is hard to keep alive this belief, and to communicate to the client a warm interest in him, a respect for him and for his adequacy. It is harder to keep alive and to communicate that belief than it is to learn any of the techniques that are a part of the case work process; but without it no techniques will avail.⁴

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Physical Condition and Medical Supervision of Nearly Two Million Aged Persons

ANNE E. GEDDES*

A PROBLEM of particular concern to administrators of programs of old-age assistance as of other assistance programs is that of providing within the framework of the Social Security Act for medical services to recipients of assistance. The Federal Government meets one-half the cost of unrestricted money payments to recipients of old-age assistance up to a maximum of \$40 a month, but it cannot provide matching funds for payments which are made by the agency directly to physicians, nurses, dentists, hospitals, or clinics for services to persons on the assistance rolls. Sometimes public assistance agencies include an amount for medical needs in the monthly payment to the recipient. Frequently, however, medical costs are too large to be included in the maximum monthly amount payable in the State under its prevailing legal or administrative limitations.

In considering the problem of supplying medical services to recipients of old-age assistance two questions must be raised: (1) what is the extent of the medical needs of these old people, and (2) how adequately are these needs met? These questions cannot be answered directly, but some light is shed on them by data on the physical condition, at the time of application, of the 1.8 million aged persons accepted for old-age assistance during the 4-year period, July 1936-June 1940, and on the medical care or supervision which they were receiving at that time.

The data for the year 1936-37 are somewhat less adequate than those for subsequent years. The first grants-in-aid for old-age assistance were made by the Social Security Board early in 1936, and during the fiscal year 1936-37 the programs of old-age assistance were in a comparatively early stage of development in all States. The reports for this year relate to periods which differ from State to State. In 1936-37, reports were submitted by 41 State public assistance agencies administering or supervising programs

of old-age assistance under plans approved by the Social Security Board. The data for 1937-38 cover 50 State jurisdictions, and those for the next 2 fiscal years, all 51 jurisdictions.

Physical Condition of Accepted Applicants

The workers in the public assistance agencies who determined the old people's eligibility for old-age assistance classified them as (1) bedridden, (2) not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others, and (3) able to care for themselves. A person was said to be bedridden if he was confined to bed because of chronic illness or infirmity, but not because of temporary illness. A person not bedfast but so feeble or incapacitated as to require help in dressing, eating, and getting about the house was classified as not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others. A person was considered able to care for himself when he could get about the home without assistance. There is no way of determining the degree of uniformity with which the definitions have been applied by the workers responsible for recording the physical condition of the applicants; in some measure each condition shades off into another.

The data relating to physical condition reflect the extent to which the applicants were depending on others for physical care; they do not, of course, indicate the nature or the seriousness, in terms of prognosis, of the impairments. Such information could be supplied only through examinations by physicians. It is obvious that many aged persons who are not receiving and do not need physical care from others may have serious chronic diseases or impairments. Furthermore, many persons not actually in bed or receiving help in the home may be in need of such care.

Of 1.8 million persons who were accepted for old-age assistance in the period 1936-40 and for whom information was reported, 85 percent were considered able to care for themselves, 13 percent were said to require help within the home although they were not confined to bed, and 2 percent were

*Bureau of Public Assistance.

Table 1.—Old-age assistance: Physical condition and sex of recipients accepted during the fiscal years 1936-37 to 1939-40 in States¹ with plans approved by the Social Security Board

Physical condition and sex	Total	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
All recipients accepted.....	1,787,571	470,527	585,877	377,233	353,934
Percent:					
Able to care for self.....	84.6	84.1	83.2	85.4	86.5
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care.....	13.0	13.5	14.2	12.2	11.3
Bedridden.....	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2
Male recipients accepted.....	935,123	245,889	306,214	198,251	184,769
Percent:					
Able to care for self.....	86.6	86.1	85.2	87.6	88.4
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care.....	11.5	12.1	12.7	10.5	9.8
Bedridden.....	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8
Female recipients accepted.....	852,448	224,638	279,663	178,982	169,165
Percent:					
Able to care for self.....	82.4	82.0	81.0	83.1	84.4
Not bedridden but requiring considerable care.....	14.6	15.1	15.7	13.9	12.9
Bedridden.....	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.7

¹ In 1936-37, 43 States were administering old-age assistance programs under plans approved by the Social Security Board, but only 41 States reported information on this subject. In 1937-38, 50 States, and in 1938-39 and 1939-40, 51 States were administering programs.

bedridden (table 1). In the general aged population, the proportions of bedridden persons and of persons not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others may be somewhat larger. Many needy aged persons who are seriously incapacitated are not on the old-age assistance rolls, because they are inmates of public institutions.

From year to year there is considerable consistency in the proportions of accepted applicants classified in the three groups. Data for the last 3 years seem to indicate a slight but progressive decline in the percentage of accepted applicants who were unable to care for themselves (chart 1).¹ This decline seems reasonable in view of the fact that the average age of new recipients has declined steadily with the normal growth of the State programs and with the lowering of the minimum age limit from 70 to 65 in a number of States.² The variation in average age for the 4 years was as follows:

Fiscal year	Age
1936-37.....	72.9 years
1937-38.....	72.7 years
1938-39.....	71.1 years
1939-40.....	70.5 years

It is obvious that serious diseases or the impairments and infirmities of old age will be more

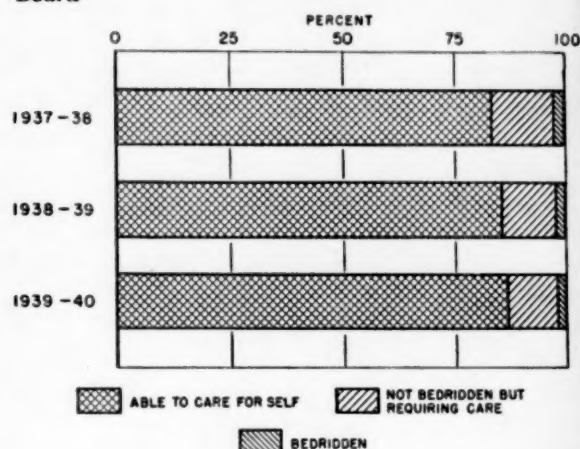
¹ For purpose of examining trends, the data for 1936-37, which are incomplete, have been disregarded.

² Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

prevalent among older than among younger persons on the assistance rolls.³

The physical condition of the women accepted for old-age assistance in the 4-year period was consistently less favorable than that of the men. A number of studies seem to indicate that on the average in the general population, as well as in the assistance group, the rates of disabling illness⁴ and of physical impairments⁵ are higher among women than among men, both in the ages 65 and over and at younger ages. Three percent of the women accepted and 1.9 percent of the men were classified as bedridden, and 14.6 percent of the women and 11.5 percent of the men were reported as requiring considerable care from others in dressing, eating, and getting about the home (table 1). Actually, the differentials between the

Chart 1.—Old-age assistance: Physical condition of recipients accepted during the fiscal years 1937-40 in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board



men and the women may have been somewhat greater than is indicated by the data, because some women 65 and over who share in payments to their husbands are not reported as recipients. Data are unavailable for this group of women. The practice of making shared payments is most common in the Southeast, where health status is poorest.

³ National Health Survey, 1955-56: *The Magnitude of the Chronic Disease Problem in the United States*, National Institute of Health (Preliminary, rev. 1939), *Sickness and Medical Care Series*, Bulletin 6, pp. 10, 14.

⁴ Collins, Selwyn D., "Cases and Days of Illness Among Males and Females, With Special Reference to Confinement in Bed," *Public Health Reports* (Reprint No. 2129), pp. 7-8, 36.

⁵ Britten, Rollo H., "Sex Differences in the Physical Impairments of Adult Life," *American Journal of Hygiene*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (May 1931), pp. 741-770.

In the different sections of the United States there are marked variations in the physical condition of recipients accepted for old-age assistance. These variations are shown for the year 1939-40 (table 2), classified according to the socio-economic regions of the National Resources Planning Board.⁶

In the Southeast, 19 percent of the aged persons accepted for aid required considerable care from others although they were not bedridden, and 4 percent were confined to bed. These proportions are substantially higher than in any other region in the country and roughly twice those in the Northeast and Far West.⁷ Many factors may contribute to these regional differences. The principal one is probably economic status, which has been found to be closely related to health status. In the National Health Survey, substantially higher rates of acute and disabling illness were found among relief families and families with incomes of less than \$1,000 than among nonrelief⁸ families with incomes in excess of that amount.⁹ Per capita income, commonly used as an index of economic status, is lower in the Southeast than in any other region and somewhat less than half as large as in the Northeast and Far West. For the period 1938-40, the estimated average annual per capita income in the several regions was as follows:

Socio-economic region	Amount ¹
All regions.....	\$542
Northeast.....	698
Southeast.....	306
Southwest.....	391
Middle States.....	563
Northwest.....	443
Far West.....	718

¹ Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Race is another important factor contributing to the regional differences. In the Southeast, 32

⁶ These regions are: Northeast—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia; Southeast—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; Middle States—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Northwest—Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming; Southwest—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas; Far West—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

⁷ The differential between the Southeast and other regions may be understated because of the practice of making shared payments, which is more common in the Southeast than elsewhere. Probably most of the persons included in shared payments for whom data are not available are women, who have higher disability rates than men.

⁸ Britten, Rollo H.; Collins, Selwyn D.; and Fitzgerald, James S., "Some General Findings as to Disease, Accidents, and Impairments in Urban Areas," *The National Health Survey*, Public Health Reports (Reprint No. 2143), p. 10.

percent of the recipients accepted in 1939-40 were Negroes. In other regions the percentages ranged from 2 to 13. It is well known that the economic status of Negroes is lower than that of white persons. There appears to be considerable evidence that the prevalence of disabling illness is higher among Negroes than white persons. This difference may result less from racial factors than from differences in the economic status of the two groups.⁹

Table 2.—Old-age assistance: Physical condition of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1939-40, by socio-economic region¹

Socio-economic region	Recipients accepted	Percent—		
		Able to care for self	Not bedridden but requiring considerable care	Bedridden
All regions ²	353,934	86.5	11.3	2.2
Northeast.....	101,204	90.6	7.9	1.5
Southeast.....	70,121	77.7	18.8	3.5
Southwest.....	23,099	86.9	10.7	2.4
Middle States.....	103,614	86.6	11.2	2.2
Northwest.....	22,551	88.3	9.6	2.1
Far West.....	32,666	90.9	7.4	1.7

¹ For States comprising the several regions, see text, footnote 6.

² Includes 679 recipients accepted in Alaska and Hawaii.

Additional factors which may affect variations among the regions in the physical condition of recipients are (1) the availability of medical services for the general population and for specific groups in the population, such as Negroes; (2) the availability of facilities in hospitals,¹⁰ almshouses, and other institutions where aged persons with serious diseases or impairments may be cared for instead of under the program of old-age assistance; and (3) policies concerning the care of the aged blind. In some States aged blind persons are cared for under the program of old-age assistance and in some under the program of aid to the blind. Obviously, blind persons require more care than those with sight. No data are available concerning the number of blind persons who have been accepted for old-age assistance in the several regions.

¹⁰ Holland, Dorothy F., and Perrot, George St. J., "Health of the Negro," *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (January 1938), pp. 31-34.

¹¹ For information on the distribution of hospitals, sanatoriums, and related institutions registered by the American Medical Association, see *Hospital Service in the United States, 1941*, reprinted from the Hospital Number of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 116, No. 11 (Mar. 15, 1941), pp. 1055-1147.

Medical Care or Supervision of Accepted Applicants

When workers in the public assistance agencies established the eligibility of the applicants for old-age assistance, they questioned the old people concerning the medical care which they were receiving. According to the definitions, a person was to be recorded as under medical care or supervision if he actually received any care during the period of the investigation or if he considered himself to be under such care even though no medical contact was actually being kept at the time. The definitions did not impose a limitation on the length of time that might elapse after the last contact before an individual would cease to be considered under care. Consequently, there must be some lack of uniformity in the data. Nevertheless, the information is believed to be essentially realistic. The visitors who record the information presumably have knowledge of the communities' medical facilities and are trained to obtain specific information in response to their questions. The reports relating to medical care or supervision are remarkably consistent for the 4 years.

In the period 1936-40, only 388,000 persons, or a little more than one-fifth of the 1.8 million persons accepted for aid, considered that they were receiving some type of medical care or supervision (table 3). It may be assumed that a substantial

Table 3.—Old-age assistance: Medical care or supervision and physical condition of recipients accepted during the fiscal years 1936-37 to 1939-40¹

Physical condition and medical care or supervision	Total	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
All recipients accepted.....	1,787,571	470,527	585,877	377,233	353,934
Percent with—					
No medical care or supervision.....	77.9	78.8	78.5	77.3	76.2
Some medical care or supervision.....	22.1	21.2	21.5	22.7	23.8
Recipients able to care for self.....	1,511,384	395,630	487,336	322,311	306,107
Percent with—					
No medical care or supervision.....	84.0	85.3	84.9	83.2	81.9
Some medical care or supervision.....	16.0	14.7	15.1	16.8	18.1
Recipients not bedridden but requiring considerable care.....	232,068	63,447	82,918	45,878	39,825
Percent with—					
No medical care or supervision.....	48.7	48.8	51.8	47.0	44.0
Some medical care or supervision.....	51.3	51.2	48.2	53.0	56.0
Recipients bedridden.....	43,613	11,137	15,563	9,012	7,901
Percent with—					
No medical care or supervision.....	20.6	20.7	22.2	19.6	18.6
Some medical care or supervision.....	79.4	79.3	77.8	80.4	81.4

¹ See table 1, footnote 1.

Table 4.—Old-age assistance: Medical care or supervision of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1939-40, by socio-economic region¹

Socio-economic region	Recipients accepted	Percent with—	
		No medical care or supervision	Some medical care or supervision
All regions ²	353,934	76.2	23.8
Northeast.....	101,204	75.9	24.1
Southeast.....	70,121	78.7	21.3
Southwest.....	23,099	83.6	16.4
Middle States.....	103,614	71.6	28.4
Northwest.....	22,551	80.2	19.8
Far West.....	32,666	78.7	21.3

¹ For States comprising the several regions, see text, footnote 6.

² Includes 679 recipients accepted in Alaska and Hawaii.

majority of persons aged 65 and over are in need of at least periodic medical attention. According to the National Health Survey, in which data were obtained on the basis of a house-to-house canvass in sample areas, the number of persons per 1,000 population reported to have a chronic disease or permanent impairment was 467 in the ages 65-74, 514 in the ages 75-84, and 602 in the ages 85 and over.¹¹ In the urban relief population in May 1934, 70 percent of all persons 65 years of age and over were reported as having serious physical or mental disabilities according to data obtained in a house-to-house canvass of a sample of relief families.¹² Among a sample group of 948 recipients of old-age assistance in New York City who were 70 years of age and over, only 33 were found on the basis of medical examinations to be without active symptoms of disease.¹³

As would be expected, during the period 1936-40 relatively more medical service was reported for applicants who were bedridden or up and about but receiving considerable help in the home than for those who were described as able to care for themselves. Four-fifths of the aged persons who were bedridden considered that they were receiving some kind of medical service, as contrasted with half of those who were not bedridden but had serious incapacities and only one-sixth of those who could look out for themselves. There must have been much acute need for medical services

¹¹ National Health Survey, 1935-36: *The Magnitude of the Chronic Disease Problem in the United States*, op. cit., p. 14.

¹² Federal Emergency Relief Administration, *Disabilities in the Urban Relief Population, May 1934* (Preliminary), Series 1, No. 6, May 22, 1935, appendix A, table 1.

¹³ New York Department of Social Welfare, *A Study of the Medical Needs of Recipients of Old-Age Assistance in New York City in 1934, 1937*, p. 22.

among the remaining one-fifth of the persons who were bedridden, the remaining half of those in need of considerable care from others, and the remaining five-sixths of those able to care for themselves.

Marked regional differences were reported in the proportions of applicants who considered that they were under some medical care or supervision, as in the proportions who were incapacitated. In the Middle States, 28 of every 100 applicants accepted for aid considered themselves to be under some supervision, and in the Southwest 16 per 100 (table 4). The prevalence of conditions requiring medical treatment may also be presumed to vary from region to region and may be most acute where facilities for services are most meager.

What types of medical care or supervision were the applicants receiving at the time of investigation? In the 4-year period, almost seven-eighths of those who considered that they were receiving some medical services stated that they were under the care of private physicians who attended them either in the office or at home (table 5). One-ninth were said to be attending clinics. As would be expected, in view of the fact that the old-age assistance program is not intended to care continuously for persons in public hospitals and that the definitions excluded temporary hospital care for persons with acute illness, very few applicants were recorded as receiving care in hospitals or nursing homes. Few persons also were receiving care from other types of practitioners, such as osteopaths or chiropractors.

Care by an individual physician was the predominant form of medical service for all groups of applicants receiving some medical supervision. The physical condition of the applicants, however, governed to some extent the types of care they were receiving. In the 4-year period, 15 per 100 of the applicants classified as able to care for themselves were attending clinics. Among the bedridden group, on the other hand, only 2 per 100 were reported as attending clinics. The report that any of the bedridden were receiving clinic care raises a number of questions. Were these old people temporarily disabled at the time of investigation and incorrectly classified as bedridden? Had some of them received clinic care before becoming bedridden and would they be unable to attend clinics in the future? Did some of them leave their beds to go to clinics because

Table 5.—Old-age assistance: Type of medical care or supervision and physical condition of recipients accepted during the fiscal years 1936-37 to 1939-40¹

Fiscal year and type of medical care or supervision	Recipients with some medical care or supervision			
	Total	Able to care for self	Not bedridden but requiring considerable care	Bedridden
Total, 4 years.....	388,196	237,337	116,608	34,155
Percent:				
Under private physician.....	85.5	82.7	89.7	90.2
In clinic.....	11.0	14.6	6.4	2.3
In hospital.....	1.5	.9	1.6	5.0
Under care of other type of practitioner or agency.....	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.5
1936-37, total.....	95,822	55,984	31,171	8,613
Percent:				
Under private physician.....	86.1	82.3	91.2	91.8
In clinic.....	10.6	14.9	5.3	1.8
In hospital.....	1.6	1.3	1.5	4.2
Under care of other type of practitioner or agency.....	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.2
1937-38, total.....	124,336	72,962	39,375	11,987
Percent:				
Under private physician.....	85.4	82.9	88.7	89.4
In clinic.....	10.7	14.1	6.9	2.7
In hospital.....	1.6	.9	1.9	5.3
Under care of other type of practitioner or agency.....	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.6
1938-39, total.....	84,853	53,605	24,050	7,187
Percent:				
Under private physician.....	86.7	84.7	90.2	90.3
In clinic.....	10.0	12.8	6.3	2.1
In hospital.....	1.3	.7	1.4	5.2
Under care of other type of practitioner or agency.....	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.4
1939-40, total.....	83,185	54,786	22,012	6,368
Percent:				
Under private physician.....	83.8	80.9	89.1	89.5
In clinic.....	13.1	16.7	7.1	2.6
In hospital.....	1.2	.7	1.4	5.3
Under care of other type of practitioner or agency.....	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.6

¹ See table 1, footnote 1.

medical attention better suited to their needs was not available? A study of the medical needs of recipients of old-age assistance in New York City calls attention to the fact that it is an effort for aged persons to travel long distances to clinics and to wait for extended periods in clinic waiting rooms.¹⁴

Care in hospitals, according to reports, was relatively more frequent among bedridden persons under medical care or supervision than among those less seriously incapacitated. Of the 5 per 100 bedridden persons who were stated to be receiving hospital care at the time of investigation, some may have continued to remain in hospitals while on the old-age assistance rolls. The Social Security Board will match payments to recipients living continuously in private hospitals or nursing

¹⁴ New York Department of Social Welfare, op. cit., p. 64.

Table 6.—Old-age assistance: Type of medical care or supervision of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1939-40, by socio-economic region ¹

Socio-economic region	Recipients with some medical care or supervision	Percent—			
		Under private physician	In clinic	In hospital	Under care of other type of practitioner or agency
All regions ²	83,185	83.8	13.1	1.2	1.9
Northeast.....	23,836	78.2	18.6	1.4	1.8
Southeast.....	14,766	90.1	7.0	.8	2.1
Southwest.....	3,774	86.9	9.8	1.0	2.3
Middle States.....	29,374	87.7	9.5	1.1	1.7
Northwest.....	4,424	90.2	5.8	1.7	2.3
Far West.....	6,933	66.6	28.3	2.5	2.6

¹ For States comprising the several regions, see text, footnote 6.

² Includes 78 recipients accepted in Alaska and Hawaii.

homes.¹⁵ In some States, however, under State law or policy, assistance is not given to residents of private institutions.

There are particularly interesting differences in the relative importance of the various types of medical care or supervision among applicants accepted for aid in the several regions (table 6). In 1939-40, 28 of every 100 applicants in the Far West who received some medical attention were reported to be attending clinics; in the Northwest the corresponding number was 6 per 100; and in the Southeast, 7 per 100. Hospital facilities, according to the workers in the public assistance agencies, were utilized by applicants most frequently in the Far West and least frequently in the Southeast. There are equally striking variations among the regions in the availability of hospital and clinic facilities for the general population. One measure of the variations in hospital facilities is the number of general hospital beds per 1,000 population in 1940.

Socio-economic region	General hospital beds per 1,000 population
All regions.....	3.5
Northeast.....	4.2
Southeast.....	2.4
Southwest.....	2.7
Middle States.....	3.4
Northwest.....	4.0
Far West.....	5.0

Source: *Hospital Service in the United States, 1941*, op. cit., p. 1057.

No information is available concerning the quality of the medical services which the aged

¹⁵ The Social Security Board may match payments to recipients in public hospitals up to a maximum of 90 days.

persons were receiving, the amount or frequency of care, or its adequacy in meeting their medical needs. Data are also lacking on the extent to which medical services were being supplied to these old people free or at reduced fees by general relief authorities, hospital departments, other public and private agencies, or by physicians in private practice. In view of the fact that all these aged persons were found to be needy when their eligibility for old-age assistance was established, it seems probable that many of those under medical attention were receiving either free care or care on a part-payment basis. It is also reasonable to assume that many who considered that they were under some medical care or supervision were then receiving and always had received irregular or inadequate care.

Physical Condition and Medical Supervision of Recipients

It may be assumed that the physical condition of persons on the assistance rolls is less favorable generally than that of the applicants at the time they were accepted for aid. The average age of persons in the case load is obviously higher than that of persons in the intake, and, as has already been pointed out, both the prevalence and severity of chronic diseases and impairments increase with age.

For purposes of planning to provide medical services to recipients of old-age assistance, more precise information is needed from physicians on the disabilities and impairments of recipients, and on the recommended treatment and care.

No definite conclusions can be drawn concerning the medical services available to recipients of old-age assistance from information on the medical attention which they were receiving as applicants. Inasmuch as the old people who considered themselves to be under some medical supervision were found to be needy when they were accepted for aid, it seems probable that many of them have continued to get such care while receiving old-age assistance. How much of this care and how much additional care they may be getting is not known.

A number of States are now making substantial provision for medical services to recipients of old-age assistance. For these States there is need for information in answer to the following questions: (1) to what extent do money payments to recipients include allowances for medical services; (2) to

what extent are payments made by the agencies from old-age assistance funds without Federal matching for payments directly to doctors, nurses, dentists, clinics, and hospitals for medical services to recipients; and (3) how much medical service is provided to recipients by general relief authorities and other public or private agencies?

Provision of Medical Needs Through Money Payments

Unfortunately, there is no comprehensive information on the extent to which allowances for medical needs are included in the regular monthly payment or in an extra payment to the recipient. Such a practice is possible under State policy in many States—usually within the maximum limitations on monthly assistance payments. Sometimes State policy limits the amount which may be paid monthly to the recipient for medical services and the number of months for which such payments may be made. Allowances for medical needs may sometimes be restricted to extreme needs or to a small regular allowance for medicines. In a number of States, money payments may be made for medical care but not for hospitalization. This type of restriction may result from stringency of funds or inability to meet the costs of hospital care within established maximums on payments. Sometimes, however, hospital care is provided to needy persons through public funds allocated directly to hospitals, rather than through the welfare agency.

In New York State, a plan was put into effect in April 1941 for making separate money payments to recipients to meet their special needs, including medical services, drugs and medical supplies, and other items.¹⁶ In May 1941, more than 11,000 money payments were made to recipients of old-age assistance for their special needs in amounts ranging from \$1 to more than \$220. More than half these payments were for less than \$5, and three-fourths were for less than \$10. On the other hand, nearly 3 percent of these payments were at or above \$40, the Federal matching maximum. New York State does not limit the amount which may be paid monthly to a recipient. A distribution of the monthly payments for the special needs of recipients in May 1941 is given below.

¹⁶ Such as fractional payments for less than a full month's assistance pending the initiation of the full monthly grant on the next regular payment date.

Size of payment	Number	Percentage distribution
All payments.....	11, 116	100.0
Less than \$5.....	5, 871	52.8
5.00-9.99.....	2, 465	22.2
10.00-19.99.....	1, 622	14.6
20.00-29.99.....	511	4.6
30.00-39.99.....	348	3.1
40.00 or more.....	299	2.7

For Middlesex and Monmouth Counties, New Jersey, data are available on amounts for medical services included in money payments to recipients of old-age assistance.¹⁷ The data for Middlesex County relate to the year ended January 31, 1940, and for Monmouth County to the year 1939. Types of services for which provision was made in money payments included physicians' visits, medicines, appliances, dental care, and nurses' visits. Of all cases active during the year in Middlesex County, 35 percent received allowance in the money payments for medical care during the year; in Monmouth County the corresponding percentage was 47. The maximum number of physicians' visits to an aged recipient in the year was 41 in Middlesex County and 79 in Monmouth County. A percentage distribution of amounts for medical services included during the year in money payments to individual recipients is given below.

Amount	Percentage distribution	
	Middlesex County	Monmouth County
Less than \$5.00.....	31.4	39.8
5.00-9.99.....	17.7	19.9
10.00-19.99.....	23.9	22.4
20.00-29.99.....	12.4	18.0
30.00-39.99.....	5.4	8.7
40.00-49.99.....	2.3	3.9
50.00 or more.....	6.9	8.3

In Massachusetts, it is known that in May 1941 the maximum amount provided in a money payment to a recipient for medical needs, including both medical care and hospitalization, was \$239.¹⁸ For this month an analysis of extra payments to recipients for medical care and hospitalization¹⁹ was made for 10 cities and towns which do not have hospitals owned and operated

¹⁷ From unpublished reports submitted to the Social Security Board by the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies.

¹⁸ This amount covered services for more than 1 month.

¹⁹ A negligible number of these extra payments were for needs other than medical care or hospitalization.

by the municipality. The percentage of recipients in these cities and towns receiving an extra payment ranged from 3 to 17 percent.

In Iowa about one-fourth of all recipients receive allowances for medical needs up to a maximum of \$5 a month.

In the absence of more comprehensive information on the extent to which public assistance agencies are providing for medical needs of recipients through money payments, it may be worth while to examine the size of the assistance payments to recipients. Assistance payments are intended to supplement the resources of recipients to meet such requirements as food, shelter, fuel, utilities, clothing, and household necessities, as well as medical and other services. The amounts paid to recipients are governed by budgetary practices and budgetary standards, legislative or administrative maximum limitations, and availability of funds.

As of July 31, 1941, only 13 States²⁰ had no statutory maximums for monthly payments. In 2 States the statutory maximum was established at \$45, above the present Federal matching maximum of \$40; in 17 States²¹ at \$40; in 14 States²² at \$30, the former maximum in the Federal act; and in 5 States at \$25 or \$20. Two States permit somewhat higher maximum payments to recipients requiring medical care. Another State also makes exceptions for recipients whose needs are not met under the usual maximum. Sometimes administrative maximums are imposed, either at levels below the statutory maximum or in lieu of a statutory maximum.

Amounts needed by recipients for medical services are sometimes included in several monthly assistance payments, because the maximum limits the amount which can be paid in a single month. In Tennessee, for example, when the investigation shows that large medical bills must be incurred and that the necessary service cannot be provided through clinics, an estimate is made of needs for physicians' services and medical supplies and the necessary amount may be prorated over a 12-month period. The maximum total monthly payment to a recipient, however, is \$25, and only one payment is made in a family.

²⁰ Two of these States had minimum limitations of \$30 or \$40 on the grant plus income.

²¹ Of these States, five had limitations of \$40 on the grant and income, and two on a flat grant minus income.

²² Of these States, two had a limitation of \$30 on the grant and income.

Table 7.—Old-age assistance: Percentage distribution of money payments to recipients, by socio-economic region,¹ May 1941

Socio-economic region	Number of recipients	Percent receiving—					
		Less than \$10.00	\$10.00-19.99	\$20.00-29.99	\$30.00-39.99	\$40.00-49.99	\$50.00 or more
All regions.....	2,152,673	14.1	35.5	30.0	13.0	7.3	0.1
Northeast.....	436,446	3.1	28.9	40.6	25.1	1.8	.3
Southeast.....	369,744	56.2	39.3	3.8	.7	(1)	(7)
Southwest.....	223,377	24.3	55.1	17.7	2.8	.1	(9)
Middle States.....	722,468	3.0	40.8	45.1	10.3	.8	—
Northwest.....	163,852	3.5	36.6	35.3	23.8	.8	(9)
Far West.....	233,375	.4	6.2	12.8	20.0	60.6	—
Territories.....	3,411	11.9	43.9	16.9	17.4	9.9	(9)

¹ For States comprising the several regions, see text, footnote 6.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

In the United States, about one-half of all money payments to recipients of old-age assistance in May 1941 were for \$20 or more, and about one-fifth were for \$30 or more (table 7). In the Far West, where the level of payments is highest, three-fifths of all payments were for \$40 or more. On the other hand, in the Southeast, where the level of payments is lowest, the physical condition of recipients is poorest, and medical care or supervision of applicants least frequent, less than one-twentieth of the payments were for as much as \$20 (table 7). Even small assistance payments, if they supplement sufficiently large resources of the recipient, may suffice to meet medical needs. But, according to reports received from the States, somewhat less than one-third (28 percent) of recipients accepted for old-age assistance in 1939-40 had any regular source of income in addition to the assistance payment. It seems unlikely that the great majority of money payments are large enough to provide for the medical needs of recipients; indeed, many payments are too small to provide for even subsistence needs at the level recognized by the agency.

Provision of Medical Needs Other Than Through Money Payments

The restrictive influence of the Federal matching provisions, which do not permit Federal participation in the agency's payments to doctors, nurses, dentists, clinics, and hospitals for services to recipients of old-age assistance, is reflected in the fact that in 1940-41 only nine States reported expenditures from old-age assistance funds for such payments; in three of these States the amount

was negligible. The amounts of these payments for medical care and hospitalization in the remaining six States are given below. No data are available on the number of recipients in whose behalf the costs were incurred.

State	Total	Medical care	Hospitalization
Kansas.....	\$225,057	\$183,506	\$71,551
Massachusetts.....	111,949	55,529	56,420
New Hampshire.....	42,942	24,918	18,024
New York ¹	2,436,810	1,320,452	1,116,358
Pennsylvania.....	397,570	397,570	
Wisconsin.....	34,765	20,624	14,141

¹ Since April 1941, when New York State inaugurated a plan for meeting medical needs through direct money payments to recipients, indirect payments have declined in amount.

In the State of Washington, a program of medical assistance to recipients of old-age assistance was established about a year ago. Under this program, recipients of old-age assistance may be provided with medical, dental, surgical, optical, hospital, and nursing care, and also with appliances. Physicians are of the recipients' own choosing. Commitments under this program in the 4 months April through July 1941 amounted to about \$450,000. Payments for services to recipients are made directly to the individuals and organizations providing the services.²³

Medical services are frequently provided to recipients of old-age assistance by general relief authorities. General relief may be administered by the local agency which administers old-age

Table 8.—Number of States in which State and local funds for general relief may be used to provide medical services to recipients of old-age assistance, by socio-economic region¹

Socio-economic region	Number of States in region	Medical care				Hospitalization		
		Total	State and local funds	State funds only	Local funds only	Total	State and local funds	Local funds only
All regions.....	49	35	17	1	17	31	15	16
Northeast.....	13	9	5	1	3	7	4	3
Southeast.....	11	5	1	0	4	6	2	4
Middle States.....	8	7	6	0	1	4	3	1
Northwest.....	9	7	3	0	4	7	3	4
Southwest.....	4	3	0	0	3	3	0	3
Far West.....	4	4	2	0	2	4	2	2

¹ As of January 1940. For States comprising the several regions, see text, footnote 6.

² Special provisions for these services in remaining 2 States; in 1, a special health levy, distinct from general relief levy, is used; in the other, local funds administered by county commissioners are used.

³ In the 1 remaining State in this region, the county supervisors supply these services from special local funds.

²³ Ratay, Vlad F., unpublished report on Program of Medical Assistance to Recipients of Old-Age Assistance in the State of Washington.

Table 9.—Number of States in which general relief funds may be used to provide medical services to recipients of old-age assistance in some or all local units, by socio-economic region¹

Socio-economic region	Number of States in region	Medical care			Hospitalization		
		Total	Available in—		Total	Available in—	
			All local units	Some local units		All local units	Some local units
All regions.....	49	35	22	13	31	21	10
Northeast.....	13	9	7	2	7	6	1
Southeast.....	11	5	2	3	6	2	4
Middle States.....	8	7	4	3	4	3	1
Northwest.....	9	7	6	1	7	7	
Southwest.....	4	3	2	1	3	2	1
Far West.....	4	4	1	3	4	1	3

¹ As of January 1940. For States comprising the several regions, see text, footnote 6.

assistance or by an entirely separate agency. According to a survey of general relief which was made by the Social Security Board as of January 1940, it was possible under State law or policy for general relief authorities to provide some medical services to recipients of old-age assistance in 35 States and some hospital care in 31 States (table 8). In about half these States, medical services are financed from local funds only and consequently are subject to the widest possible variations with respect to both adequacy and availability. In the Southwest there was no State financial participation in medical care or hospitalization. In the Middle States, on the other hand, in all but one of the States providing medical care or hospitalization to recipients of old-age assistance, there was both State and local financing of such services.

The fact that general relief authorities are permitted by State law or policy to provide medical services to recipients of old-age assistance does not necessarily mean that such services are available on a State-wide basis. Although some medical care may be provided to recipients of old-age assistance by general relief agencies in 35 States (table 9), in only 22 of these States was such care said to be available in all local units. Hospitalization was reported as available in all local units in only 21 of 31 States in which general relief funds may be used for this purpose.

Because of the stringency of funds for general relief, it seems probable that in many localities where it is permissible to provide medical services to recipients of old-age assistance, general relief

authorities are reluctant or unable to do so. There are thousands of localities in the United States where general relief funds, if they exist, are inadequate for meeting the barest subsistence needs of families not eligible for one of the special types of public assistance or for work program employment. Standards for old-age assistance are generally higher than those for general relief. Furthermore, recipients of old-age assistance represent but one of many groups who look to general relief authorities for medical assistance. Medical services may be extended from general relief funds to families receiving aid to dependent children, to recipients of aid to the blind, to families with a member employed by the Work Projects Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, or National Youth Administration, and to some extent to persons who are needy only with respect to medical services.

Although public welfare officials have the major responsibility for providing medical services to the sick poor,²⁴ such services are supplied in some States and localities by other public agencies, such as hospitals, or through a special medical program. Among the States which provide some medical service through hospital departments or through special health funds are Arizona, Arkansas, Dis-

trict of Columbia, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming. In some localities, medical services are provided to needy persons by voluntary agencies. Where medical assistance is available outside the public welfare agency, it is doubtless being received, although not necessarily to the fullest possible extent, by recipients of old-age assistance. It may be assumed that the workers in the public assistance agencies have referred many old persons to health agencies and to physicians in private practice for medical attention.

Conclusion

As a basis for intelligent planning to meet the medical needs of recipients of old-age assistance and of recipients of other types of aid, there is need for more comprehensive and precise information on the nature and degree of disabilities of recipients, on types of treatment and care needed, and on facilities and procedures for providing such treatment and care. Such information should have direct administrative use in planning medical care programs for the needy aged and other needy groups. Public assistance agencies should take leadership in the development of medical assistance programs and in stimulating the cooperation and coordination of existing health agencies and medical societies toward this important end.

²⁴ American Public Welfare Association, *Report of the Committee on Medical Care*, June 1, 1938, p. 3 (processed).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

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In 1941, expenditures for public assistance and for earnings under the several Federal work programs in the continental United States aggregated \$2,227 million, \$496 million or 18 percent less than the total expended in 1940. The decline was due chiefly to decreases of 26 percent in earnings of persons employed on projects of the Work Projects Administration, 28 percent in earnings under the Civilian Conservation Corps, and 33 percent in general relief payments. Expenditures for the three special types of public assistance, on the other hand, were 14 percent greater than in 1940.

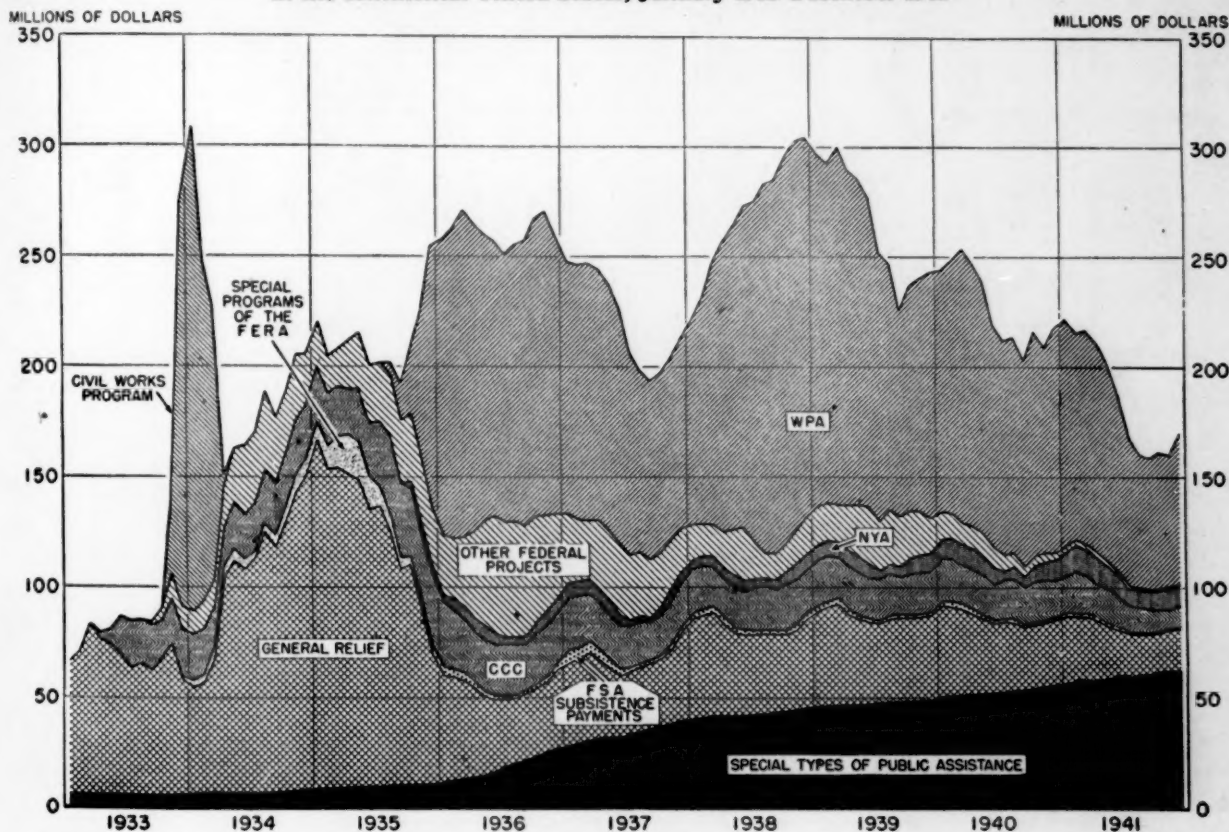
December 1941 expenditures totaled \$170 million, an increase of 5.8 percent from November but a decrease of 22 percent from December 1940. Payments in December are estimated to have

benefited 10.5 million persons in 4.2 million different households, representing decreases of 29 and 22 percent, respectively, from the December 1940 figures.

Payments for each of the three special types of public assistance and for general relief increased slightly from November to December. In comparison with December 1940, however, general relief payments were 35 percent less, while payments for the special types of public assistance showed an increase of 12 percent.

Earnings on WPA projects rose 15 percent from November but were 33 percent less than in December a year ago. Earnings of persons enrolled in the CCC declined 12 percent from November and 48 percent from December 1940.

Chart 1.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Payments to recipients and earnings of persons employed in the continental United States, January 1933–December 1941¹



¹ Includes estimate for CCC and other Federal agency projects for December 1941.

Table 1.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Amount of assistance and earnings in the continental United States, by month, January 1934–December 1941¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total ²	Assistance to recipients					Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs							Earnings on regular Federal construction projects ³
		Special types of public assistance			General relief ¹	Relief under special programs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration ⁴	Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration ⁵	Civilian Conservation Corps ⁶	National Youth Administration ⁷		Works Projects Administration ⁸	Civil Works Program ⁹	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds ¹⁰	
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind					Student work program	Out-of-school work program				
1934 total	\$2,380,865	\$32,244	\$40,686	\$7,073	\$1,200,615	\$61,069		\$260,957				\$503,060	\$275,161	\$55,718
January	308,193	2,342	3,389	543	48,353	2,867		20,810				218,799	11,090	3,628
February	247,882	2,331	3,361	516	50,219	3,566		20,489				154,549	12,851	3,113
March	226,700	2,373	3,413	514	61,025	4,778		18,761				123,630	12,206	2,811
April	149,523	2,371	3,353	543	98,092	4,682		17,894				5,968	16,620	4,780
May	161,042	2,426	3,385	530	105,942	4,913		20,560				102	23,184	5,339
June	162,381	2,474	3,353	591	101,485	4,317		19,907				11	30,243	5,192
July	168,663	2,553	3,381	637	105,398	3,773		22,113				1	30,807	5,062
August	186,765	2,672	3,401	618	118,549	4,263		25,019					32,213	5,432
September	174,945	2,750	3,357	628	111,002	5,004		23,114					29,090	5,238
October	187,680	2,919	3,409	662	122,026	6,872		24,510					27,282	5,321
November	203,290	3,114	3,413	639	135,780	7,671		24,674					27,999	5,209
December	203,801	3,919	3,471	652	142,744	8,333		23,106					21,576	4,593
1935 total	2,532,512	64,966	41,727	7,970	1,433,182	114,996	\$2,541	332,851	\$6,364		\$238,018		289,897	62,254
January	219,102	4,406	3,417	655	158,084	9,325		25,036					18,179	3,978
February	203,488	4,626	3,397	639	144,164	10,416		24,305					15,941	3,812
March	207,050	4,738	3,422	638	145,178	14,784		21,437					16,853	3,840
April	210,711	4,920	3,472	659	141,148	18,663		20,499					21,350	4,477
May	214,080	5,109	3,463	641	139,236	17,766		23,675					24,190	4,839
June	199,252	5,306	3,417	658	125,070	14,340		24,539					25,922	5,108
July	200,751	5,541	3,468	681	127,073	9,833		28,088				2	26,065	4,966
August	200,907	5,656	3,488	660	117,386	7,146		33,687				5,312	27,572	5,269
September	191,203	5,817	3,472	669	98,125	4,770		33,777	221			16,592	27,760	5,825
October	209,671	6,002	3,526	693	99,836	3,627		32,106	1,653			32,617	29,611	6,794
November	222,995	6,306	3,559	683	79,697	2,718	99	33,582	2,095			65,015	29,241	6,966
December	253,302	6,539	3,626	694	58,185	1,608	2,442	32,120	2,395			118,480	27,213	6,340
1936 total	3,119,013	155,241	49,654	12,813	439,004	3,873	20,365	292,397	26,329	\$28,883	1,592,039		498,415	139,955
January	256,502	7,019	3,533	884	48,245	817	2,788	29,792	2,528	196	134,237		26,463	5,651
February	261,518	7,713	3,770	979	47,051	549	2,597	28,188	2,865	1,061	140,672		26,073	5,042
March	269,420	8,273	3,807	1,019	44,737	472	3,151	24,858	3,099	2,153	147,930		29,924	5,344
April	263,280	9,247	3,951	1,024	40,268	331	2,014	22,575	3,295	2,903	138,834		38,818	7,216
May	258,856	9,902	4,010	1,045	35,140	280	1,307	24,348	3,380	2,866	130,241		46,137	7,720
June	255,963	10,609	4,238	1,070	33,326	239	945	23,518	1,842	3,070	124,986		52,120	10,973
July	249,973	13,088	4,271	1,082	30,945	201	563	24,496	1	2,574	121,621		51,131	15,409
August	253,841	14,947	4,034	1,102	29,771	184	895	23,629	7	2,582	125,068		51,622	16,224
September	255,814	16,288	4,253	1,122	30,193	190	1,148	20,903	342	2,729	128,971		49,695	16,306
October	266,048	18,004	4,401	1,144	30,854	189	1,367	23,133	2,516	2,787	135,188		46,465	18,087
November	268,859	19,363	4,588	1,163	32,039	191	1,416	24,012	3,122	2,933	137,502		42,530	16,004
December	298,956	20,738	4,818	1,179	36,435	230	2,174	22,945	3,132	3,029	126,789		37,437	15,379
1937 total	2,653,918	310,442	70,451	16,171	406,881	467	35,894	245,756	24,287	32,664	1,186,266		324,639	214,706
January	246,929	21,644	4,941	1,217	37,985	209	5,484	24,485	2,967	3,087	114,838		30,072	13,635
February	245,574	22,535	5,107	1,234	39,300	129	3,755	24,158	3,227	3,245	116,047		26,837	12,729
March	246,172	23,602	5,378	1,259	39,813	129	5,553	21,238	3,316	3,226	116,912		25,746	13,134
April	243,294	24,361	5,496	1,268	35,745		5,260	21,228	3,347	3,191	113,831		29,567	15,650
May	236,784	24,753	5,660	1,279	30,615		3,671	21,039	3,642	3,106	112,178		30,841	16,364
June	225,735	24,410	5,740	1,311	28,226		3,236	19,356	1,992	2,920	106,368		32,176	18,467
July	205,341	25,799	5,094	1,329	29,015		941	19,334		2,491	91,690		29,648	21,145
August	198,131	26,578	6,125	1,354	29,955		1,346	19,439	(ii)	2,348	82,778		28,208	21,017
September	193,228	27,832	6,303	1,440	30,274		1,197	16,312	164	2,193	81,146		26,367	23,191
October	196,517	28,607	6,555	1,464	30,729		1,306	18,379	1,599	2,165	81,369		24,254	21,234
November	203,715	29,626	6,885	1,492	33,981		1,779	20,876	1,977	2,263	82,634		22,202	20,672
December	212,498	30,695	7,167	1,524	41,243		2,276	19,912	2,056	2,429	86,475		18,721	17,471
1938 total	3,236,600	392,384	97,442	18,958	476,203		22,579	230,318	19,598	41,560	1,751,053		186,505	250,592
January	221,157	31,186	7,357	1,451	46,404		2,204	19,940	1,996	2,552	93,060		15,007	15,977
February	231,347	31,403	7,572	1,489	47,207		2,473	19,461	2,166	2,688	103,092		13,796	14,361
March	247,661	31,782	7,874	1,519	47,471		2,577	18,336	2,203	2,739	119,693		13,467	15,444
April	256,146	32,072	7,880	1,527	41,113		2,325	18,311	2,255	2,766	131,419		16,478	17,800
May	263,620	32,319	7,886	1,555	37,337		2,156	18,014	2,406	3,075	137,916		20,956	20,019
June	272,707	32,276	7,987	1,580	36,747		1,756	17,174	1,550	3,585	146,068		23,984	21,660
July	274,944	32,826	8,013	1,603	35,999		1,291	19,848		3,701	155,727		15,936	24,084
August	282,604	32,915	8,300	1,619	36,244		1,117	20,334	6	3,903	168,083		10,083	24,707
September	284,625	33,259	8,389	1,634	35,406		1,231	18,767	211	3,930	169,697		12,101	27,694
October	295,441	33,625	8,506	1,643	34,934		1,483	20,367	1,980	4,028	176,145		12,730	24,902
November	302,250	33,981	8,739	1,660	36,476		1,703	20,514	2,408	4,193	177,240		15,336	23,358
December	304,098	34,740	8,939	1,678	40,865		2,263	19,252	2,417	4,400	172,913		16,631	20,586

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Amount of assistance and earnings in the continental United States, by month, January 1934–December 1941¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total ¹	Assistance to recipients					Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs							Earnings on regular Federal construction projects ³
		Special types of public assistance			General relief ²	Relief under special programs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration ⁴	Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration ⁵	Civilian Conservation Corps ⁶	National Youth Administration ⁷		Work Projects Administration ⁸	Civil Works Program ⁹	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds ¹⁰	
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind					Student work program	Out-of-school work program				
1939 total.....	\$3,185,447	\$430,480	\$114,949	\$20,752	\$482,653	-----	\$19,055	\$230,513	\$22,707	\$51,538	\$1,565,515	-----	\$247,285	\$310,587
January.....	297,263	35,006	9,226	1,687	43,699	-----	2,391	20,642	2,266	4,347	160,644	-----	17,355	19,068
February.....	292,867	35,120	9,395	1,704	45,025	-----	2,327	20,689	2,457	4,472	154,805	-----	16,873	17,284
March.....	299,787	35,188	9,498	1,714	46,650	-----	2,492	18,103	2,446	4,451	162,600	-----	16,645	18,780
April.....	289,506	35,299	9,212	1,719	41,284	-----	2,242	19,974	2,494	4,318	152,478	-----	20,486	19,898
May.....	285,611	35,198	9,279	1,714	39,389	-----	1,689	20,432	2,494	4,286	148,029	-----	23,101	22,665
June.....	277,059	35,797	9,585	1,729	37,189	-----	1,284	18,637	1,935	3,993	140,602	-----	26,308	27,639
July.....	252,010	36,184	9,630	1,729	36,329	-----	828	19,317	(11)	2,661	122,199	-----	23,233	27,279
August.....	246,411	36,378	9,663	1,739	38,339	-----	1,212	19,372	5	4,145	111,602	-----	23,956	30,277
September.....	225,309	36,511	9,712	1,736	38,699	-----	856	17,097	306	4,222	93,064	-----	23,106	33,020
October.....	236,719	36,335	9,840	1,744	38,831	-----	867	19,308	2,390	4,437	101,999	-----	20,968	31,997
November.....	239,855	36,626	9,900	1,763	38,434	-----	1,165	19,321	2,952	4,864	105,580	-----	19,250	32,092
December.....	243,050	36,838	10,009	1,774	38,785	-----	1,702	17,621	2,982	5,442	111,913	-----	16,004	30,588
1940 total.....	2,723,408	474,952	133,243	21,826	404,963	-----	18,282	215,846	26,864	65,211	1,269,617	-----	92,604	517,376
January.....	244,284	38,182	10,385	1,790	41,645	-----	2,008	19,426	2,852	5,816	109,784	-----	12,396	24,994
February.....	248,392	38,513	10,513	1,783	40,502	-----	2,293	19,605	3,114	6,138	115,041	-----	10,890	24,318
March.....	253,588	38,311	10,721	1,793	39,196	-----	2,805	17,479	3,266	6,251	124,367	-----	9,399	25,508
April.....	247,728	38,472	10,839	1,800	36,788	-----	2,600	18,051	3,370	5,932	119,961	-----	10,015	30,337
May.....	239,148	38,640	10,892	1,803	34,405	-----	2,144	17,908	3,427	5,554	114,345	-----	10,030	34,272
June.....	218,708	39,181	10,982	1,822	31,447	-----	1,516	15,872	2,314	5,708	100,421	-----	9,445	36,275
July.....	211,917	39,643	11,091	1,818	32,192	-----	637	18,137	2	3,407	97,162	-----	7,828	39,440
August.....	213,294	39,944	11,224	1,832	31,732	-----	940	19,022	4	4,759	97,337	-----	6,500	43,799
September.....	203,074	40,035	11,328	1,829	28,547	-----	732	16,828	106	4,822	93,524	-----	5,323	47,038
October.....	216,153	40,865	11,559	1,846	29,379	-----	811	18,479	2,236	4,911	101,799	-----	4,268	56,120
November.....	209,236	41,307	11,718	1,848	29,041	-----	831	18,725	3,064	5,450	93,545	-----	3,707	69,201
December.....	217,886	41,859	11,991	1,862	30,089	-----	1,065	16,314	3,109	6,463	102,331	-----	2,803	86,074
1941 total.....	2,227,403	541,483	153,139	22,905	272,866	-----	12,281	155,604	25,124	94,029	937,068	-----	12,904	1,537,663
January.....	222,090	42,523	12,298	1,868	30,555	-----	1,543	17,110	2,776	7,901	103,526	-----	1,990	103,323
February.....	215,115	43,001	13,191	1,871	28,883	-----	1,680	18,152	3,165	9,224	94,099	-----	1,849	113,790
March.....	216,197	43,461	12,767	1,870	28,769	-----	2,049	16,178	3,283	8,929	97,429	-----	1,462	111,136
April.....	208,565	43,884	12,866	1,885	26,279	-----	1,667	15,073	3,352	8,419	93,692	-----	1,448	116,152
May.....	198,988	44,118	12,858	1,896	23,280	-----	975	14,765	3,385	8,129	88,246	-----	1,336	106,415
June.....	188,052	45,686	12,803	1,896	20,581	-----	1,670	12,902	2,595	7,992	80,754	-----	1,173	110,103
July.....	167,063	45,333	12,570	1,889	19,828	-----	308	11,693	26	7,164	67,332	-----	920	119,282
August.....	161,119	45,693	12,573	1,905	19,645	-----	442	11,430	1	7,507	61,136	-----	787	129,808
September.....	158,648	46,186	12,562	1,910	18,546	-----	318	10,665	150	7,384	60,285	-----	642	137,119
October.....	161,390	46,858	12,697	1,949	18,591	-----	372	9,616	1,727	7,112	61,974	-----	494	156,661
November.....	160,399	47,234	12,843	1,971	18,433	-----	509	9,572	2,363	7,419	59,732	-----	323	167,074
December.....	169,777	47,506	13,111	1,995	19,476	-----	748	8,448	2,301	6,849	68,863	-----	480	166,800

¹ Data are partly estimated and subject to revision. For 1933 data, see the Bulletin, February 1941, pp. 66–68. For definition of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50–52.

² Data exclude earnings on regular Federal construction projects.

³ Data for January 1934–March 1937 from the WPA.

⁴ Data from the WPA.

⁵ Data from the FSA.

⁶ Data estimated by the CCC by multiplying average monthly number of persons enrolled by average of \$70 for each month through June 1939, \$67 for July–October 1939, \$66.25 for November 1939–June 1941, and for subsequent months \$67.20 for enrollees other than Indians and \$60.50 for Indians.

⁷ Data for September 1935–June 1939 from the WPA, for subsequent months from the NYA.

⁸ Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Earnings on projects financed

from RFC funds previously included in other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds are included in data on regular Federal construction projects.

⁹ Excluded from total; data for January 1934–December 1935 partly estimated by the WPA, for subsequent months from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See footnote 8.

¹⁰ For administrative reasons, some payments which would have been certified in December 1936 and February 1937 were not certified until January and March 1937, respectively.

¹¹ Less than \$500.

¹² Beginning with October 1941, represents earnings on projects financed from PWA funds only. Data not available for other Federal agency projects financed under Emergency Relief Appropriation acts. (Latest available report showed total earnings of approximately \$100,000.)

Table 2.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Recipients of assistance and persons employed in the continental United States, by month, January 1934–December 1941¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Estimated un-duplicated total ¹		Recipients of assistance							Persons employed under Federal work programs							Persons employed on regular Federal construction projects ³
	House-holds	Persons in these house-holds	Special types of public assistance				Cases receiving general relief ⁴	Cases aided under special programs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration ⁴	Cases for which subsistence payments were certified by the Farm Security Administration ⁴	Civilian Conservation Corps ⁵	National Youth Administration ⁷		Work Projects Administration ⁶	Civil Works Program ⁶	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds ⁶		
			Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind					Student work program	Out-of-school work program					
				Families	Children												
1934																	
January	7,974	28,093	123	110	275	27	3,135	131		297					4,311	248	45
February	7,980	28,102	123	109	272	26	3,284	174		293					3,854	249	36
March	7,243	25,886	125	111	277	26	3,770	236		268					2,609	250	32
April	6,364	22,954	125	109	272	27	4,633	267		256					1,105	319	57
May	5,813	21,205	128	110	275	26	4,634	306		294					23	431	63
June	5,766	21,010	130	109	272	29	4,508	299		284					(10)	525	61
July	5,917	21,620	134	110	275	32	4,603	307		316					(10)	541	59
August	6,213	22,742	141	110	275	31	4,841	337		357						522	61
September	6,237	22,612	145	109	272	31	4,877	397		330						468	59
October	6,326	22,681	154	111	277	33	4,920	447		350						435	62
November	6,505	23,269	164	111	277	32	5,095	464		352						412	59
December	6,706	24,122	206	113	280	33	5,368	459		330						331	53
1935																	
January	6,900	24,716	240	108	270	33	5,579	472		358						262	46
February	6,825	24,462	256	107	267	32	5,542	484		347						222	43
March	6,855	24,354	263	108	270	32	5,466	617		306						241	44
April	6,786	23,936	274	110	275	33	5,313	660		293						300	51
May	6,694	23,502	281	110	275	32	5,139	641		338						358	55
June	6,359	22,302	293	108	270	33	4,829	570		351						390	58
July	6,137	21,609	302	110	275	34	4,663	471		401						389	57
August	6,128	21,468	314	110	275	33	4,515	401		481			220			404	59
September	5,733	19,963	326	110	275	33	4,191	249		483	35		374			403	68
October	5,757	19,753	347	112	280	35	3,995	176		459	184		705			420	86
November	5,647	19,343	359	113	282	34	3,737	136		480	234		1,815			418	90
December	6,007	20,794	378	117	286	35	2,886	96	130	459	283		2,667			408	80
1936																	
January	5,991	20,724	430	123	305	37	2,219	40	151	426	321	17	2,880			398	62
February	6,127	21,165	473	132	328	41	2,139	27	139	403	360	79	3,019			413	57
March	6,131	21,073	505	132	328	43	2,011	23	172	355	393	163	2,960			473	61
April	5,884	20,156	571	145	350	42	1,828	15	108	322	417	181	2,626			589	76
May	5,604	18,901	607	149	362	43	1,658	13	86	348	401	178	2,397			679	94
June	5,427	18,195	650	157	383	44	1,556	10	62	336	215	184	2,286			741	118
July	5,327	17,639	788	159	390	42	1,453	11	41	350	(10)	165	2,245			726	152
August	5,416	17,974	807	149	364	43	1,434	9	60	338	2	162	2,332			711	166
September	5,542	18,300	899	142	349	44	1,389	9	77	299	63	167	2,449			672	173
October	5,792	18,659	973	155	382	44	1,396	9	88	330	341	166	2,548			624	176
November	5,872	18,846	1,035	159	392	45	1,406	9	93	343	399	172	2,546			568	170
December	5,835	18,602	1,106	162	404	45	1,510	11	135	328	411	178	2,243			506	152
1937																	
January	5,844	18,769	1,150	166	411	47	1,662	10	1335	350	417	185	2,127			415	129
February	5,836	18,509	1,200	171	421	47	1,726	6	1229	345	427	189	2,145			355	123
March	5,883	18,630	1,256	178	437	48	1,684	6	1323	303	440	192	2,125			352	125
April	5,739	17,949	1,296	183	450	49	1,550		300	303	442	192	2,075			373	139
May	5,508	16,969	1,327	189	464	49	1,382		218	301	424	185	2,018			399	161
June	5,207	16,126	1,290	192	473	50	1,277		191	277	249	173	1,874			407	181
July	4,686	14,220	1,392	176	444	50	1,257		54	276		150	1,628			387	200
August	4,572	13,778	1,432	203	502	51	1,271		78	278	(10)	133	1,509			334	209
September	4,483	13,346	1,467	209	518	52	1,265		67	233	36	127	1,454			309	213
October	4,628	13,533	1,503	215	533	54	1,270		71	263	244	123	1,460			289	209
November	4,792	14,085	1,541	220	544	55	1,368		83	268	283	127	1,501			235	201
December	5,169	15,460	1,577	228	565	56	1,626		109	284	304	136	1,594			265	169
1938																	
January	5,629	17,080	1,600	234	578	57	1,893		108	285	310	146	1,801			192	141
February	5,955	18,236	1,623	241	595	58	1,996		119	278	320	152	2,001			182	134
March	6,336	19,535	1,646	247	610	60	1,994		126	262	327	155	2,319			193	144
April	6,417	19,874	1,662	252	622	60	1,815		117	262	334	159	2,538			230	161
May	6,496	20,115	1,677	256	630	62	1,696		112	257	329	179	2,638			297	190
June	6,475	20,147	1,657	258	638	62	1,648		93	245	219	209	2,741			332	209
July	6,415	20,019	1,707	260	640	63	1,610		69	284		215	2,996			238	222
August	6,533	20,475	1,716	265	651	64	1,581		64	290	2	219	3,122			100	239
September	6,563	20,470	1,731	268	659	65	1,526		69	268	49	221	3,209			116	248
October	6,830	21,022	1,746	271	664	65	1,497		78	291	322	220	3,282			130	246
November	6,934	21,280	1,762	274	672	66	1,518		89	293	364	230	3,330			149	228
December	6,954	21,286	1,776	280	684	67	1,631		115	275	372	240	3,156			167	202

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Recipients of assistance and persons employed in the continental United States, by months, January 1934–December 1941—Continued

[In thousands]

Year and month	Estimated un-duplicated total ¹		Recipients of assistance							Persons employed under Federal work programs							Persons employed on regular Federal construction projects ⁵
	House-holds	Per-sons in these house-holds	Special types of public assistance				Cases receiving general relief ³	Cases aided under special pro-grams of the Federal Emergency Relief Admin-istration ⁴	Cases for which sub-sistence pay-ments were certified by the Farm Security Admin-istration ⁴	Civil-ian Con-servation Corps ⁶	National Youth Admin-istration ⁷		Work Projects Admin-istration ⁴	Civil Works Pro-gram ⁴	Other Federal agency projects fi-nanced from emergency funds ⁸		
			Old-age as-sis-tance	Aid to de-pend-ent children		Aid to the blind					Stu-dent work pro-gram	Out-of-school work pro-gram					
				Fam-ilies	Chil-dren												
1939																	
January	6,960	21,227	1,787	287	700	67	1,772		126	295	372	237	3,016		181	171	
February	7,009	21,276	1,799	296	717	67	1,844		123	296	382	242	2,990		181	161	
March	7,015	21,250	1,813	298	721	68	1,850		127	259	380	236	3,004		186	163	
April	6,805	20,440	1,830	296	715	68	1,724		113	285	384	228	2,786		210	183	
May	6,597	19,606	1,832	299	722	68	1,644		87	292	372	225	2,638		230	209	
June	6,363	18,761	1,842	311	748	68	1,568		69	266	280	214	2,570		246	242	
July	5,990	17,683	1,858	312	750	68	1,539		46	288	(10)	207	2,279		230	260	
August	5,755	16,797	1,871	312	750	69	1,583		72	289	1	211	1,967		222	274	
September	5,478	15,626	1,884	313	752	69	1,665		53	255	70	225	1,715		207	284	
October	5,709	16,098	1,894	313	752	69	1,628		48	288	362	238	1,867		187	288	
November	5,804	16,401	1,903	313	753	69	1,559		66	292	423	261	1,946		171	281	
December	5,907	16,861	1,909	315	760	70	1,558		96	266	434	296	2,109		141	262	
1940																	
January	6,143	17,749	1,921	325	783	70	1,674		106	293	437	322	2,203		108	211	
February	6,217	18,012	1,926	329	792	70	1,671		115	296	456	336	2,293		90	205	
March	6,171	17,854	1,932	334	804	70	1,612		119	264	473	335	2,294		83	224	
April	5,974	17,117	1,941	338	814	71	1,527		87	272	482	321	2,125		84	256	
May	5,736	16,256	1,953	342	823	71	1,442		72	270	477	296	1,963		82	286	
June	5,371	15,089	1,967	346	831	72	1,354		60	240	313	269	1,735		79	314	
July	5,054	14,328	1,986	349	840	72	1,362		31	274	(10)	196	1,639		65	332	
August	5,095	14,465	2,001	353	849	72	1,342		43	287	1	239	1,684		49	345	
September	4,988	14,052	2,016	357	859	72	1,258		35	254	24	238	1,673		41	391	
October	5,202	14,412	2,034	360	867	72	1,230		34	279	352	232	1,743		32	456	
November	5,278	14,581	2,051	364	874	73	1,213		36	283	439	262	1,771		27	614	
December	5,362	14,807	2,066	370	891	73	1,239		45	246	449	326	1,826		22	712	
1941																	
January	5,445	15,064	2,075	376	908	73	1,257		59	258	442	419	1,858		15	721	
February	5,458	15,060	2,082	383	924	73	1,230		58	274	459	482	1,851		13	797	
March	5,360	14,667	2,108	387	935	73	1,210		68	244	471	459	1,718		11	762	
April	5,153	13,896	2,127	391	942	74	1,153		54	228	478	419	1,575		11	776	
May	4,913	13,048	2,148	393	944	74	1,038		36	223	462	392	1,453		10	723	
June	4,691	12,375	2,167	391	942	74	934		40	195	357	384	1,376		9	718	
July	4,145	10,811	2,181	388	935	74	876		14	175	5	318	1,025		7	758	
August	4,040	10,412	2,195	386	931	74	859		18	171	(10)	315	1,015		6	783	
September	4,000	10,231	2,205	384	926	75	817		11	159	34	308	1,007		5	835	
October	4,094	10,272	2,214	385	928	76	796		13	144	273	288	1,009		13 4	928	
November	4,134	10,319	2,224	385	928	77	782		16	143	341	303	1,027		13 2	901	
December	4,180	10,483	2,234	390	941	77	798		26	126	337	283	1,023		13 2	977	

¹ Data are partly estimated and subject to revision. For 1933 data, see the Bulletin, February 1941, pp. 68-70. For definition of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52.

² Estimated by the Work Projects Administration and the Social Security Board. Data exclude persons employed on regular Federal construction projects.

³ Data for January 1934–March 1937 from the WPA.

⁴ Data from the WPA.

⁵ Data from the FSA.

⁶ Data from the CCC.

⁷ Data for September 1935–June 1939 from the WPA, for subsequent months from the NYA. Represent number of persons employed during month except for the out-of-school work program; beginning July 1941, data for the latter program are based on an average of weekly employment counts during month.

⁸ Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Persons employed on projects financed from RFC funds, previously included in other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds, are included in data on regular Federal construction projects.

⁹ Excluded from estimated unduplicated total. Data for January 1934–December 1935 partly estimated by the WPA, for subsequent months from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See footnote 8.

¹⁰ Less than 500 persons.

¹¹ For administrative reasons, some payments which would have been certified in December 1936 and February 1937 were not certified until January and March 1937, respectively.

¹² Beginning with October 1941, represents employment on projects financed from PWA funds only. Data not available for other Federal agency projects financed under Emergency Relief Appropriation acts. (Latest available report showed total employment of approximately 1,000.)

¹³ Preliminary.

Table 3.—Special types of public assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by month, December 1940–December 1941¹

Year and month	Number of recipients				Amount of payments to recipients			
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind
		Families	Children					
1940								
December.....	2,069,813	358,464	865,329	49,015	\$54,793,970	\$41,925,767	\$11,717,966	\$1,150,237
1941								
January.....	2,078,402	364,427	882,897	49,111	55,770,289	42,590,374	12,027,711	1,152,204
February.....	2,084,874	371,040	898,619	49,248	57,153,447	43,068,075	12,928,408	1,156,964
March.....	2,110,971	375,608	909,825	49,370	57,186,736	43,528,447	12,496,492	1,161,707
April.....	2,130,645	379,650	916,798	49,549	57,713,691	43,951,948	12,595,815	1,165,928
May.....	2,151,518	380,831	918,595	49,700	57,944,086	44,186,359	12,582,640	1,175,087
June.....	2,170,489	379,605	916,789	49,817	59,466,477	45,754,779	12,532,362	1,179,336
July.....	2,184,792	376,148	909,567	49,879	58,871,288	45,403,047	12,297,714	1,170,527
August.....	2,198,037	374,403	905,543	50,208	59,243,460	45,761,626	12,297,580	1,184,254
September.....	2,207,969	372,267	900,962	50,421	59,742,123	46,255,607	12,292,786	1,193,730
October.....	2,217,082	380,742	919,395	51,783	60,761,210	46,927,289	12,602,746	1,231,175
November.....	2,227,248	381,126	919,832	52,192	61,309,934	47,302,808	12,759,790	1,247,336
December.....	2,237,386	387,159	934,980	52,616	61,907,635	47,575,672	13,068,605	1,263,358

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52.

Chart 2.—Special types of public assistance and general relief: Index of payments to recipients in the continental United States, January 1933–December 1941

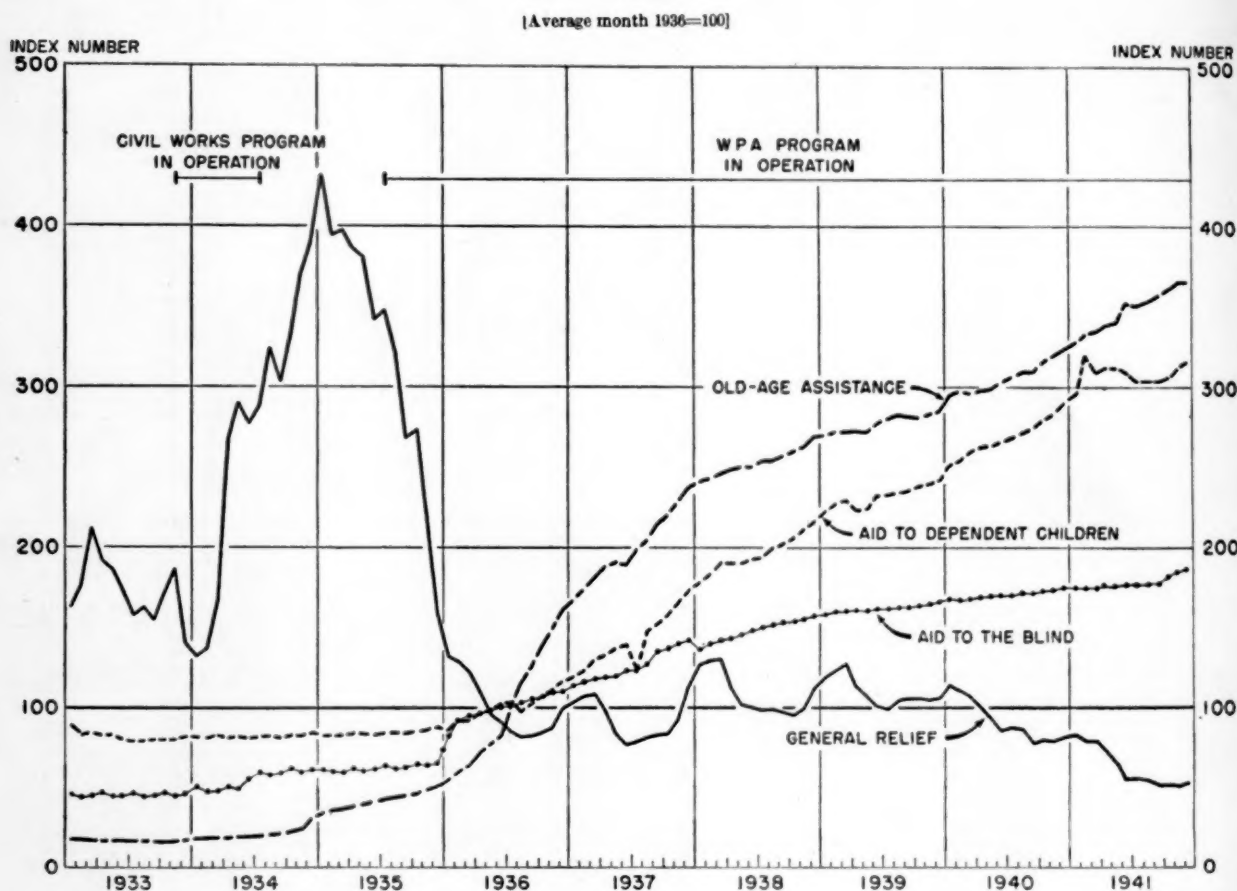


Table 4.—Food stamp plan: Number of areas included and participants, and value of surplus-food stamps issued in the continental United States, by month, December 1940–December 1941¹

Year and month	Number of areas included ²	Number of participants ³		Value of surplus-food stamps issued
		Cases	Persons	
1940				
December.....	231	921,025	2,821,600	\$6,587,993
1941				
January.....	246	961,642	2,986,700	7,027,393
February.....	265	986,363	3,108,600	7,201,683
March.....	288	1,152,990	3,703,100	8,934,051
April.....	307	1,226,768	3,830,900	9,547,251
May.....	346	1,230,000	3,968,900	9,902,603
June.....	363	1,213,111	3,925,000	9,950,959
July.....	374	1,184,490	3,821,600	9,998,088
August.....	388	1,152,431	3,706,800	9,782,709
September.....	389	1,122,628	3,598,200	9,645,306
October.....	390	1,083,306	3,447,700	9,078,800
November.....	390	1,061,094	3,331,300	8,803,766
December ⁴	396	1,043,919	3,458,900	9,394,791

¹ Data exclude persons receiving commodities under direct distribution program of the Surplus Marketing Administration or value of such commodities.

² An area represents a city, county, or group of counties.

³ Includes recipients of 3 special types of public assistance and of subsistence payments from the FSA; recipients of, and those eligible for, general relief; persons certified as in need of relief and employed on or awaiting assignment to projects financed by the WPA. Includes for 1 area (Shawnee, Okla.) some low-income families having weekly income of less than \$19.50 who have been eligible to participate since October 1939.

⁴ Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Surplus Marketing Administration.

Chart 3.—Special types of public assistance and general relief: Payments to recipients in the continental United States, January 1936–December 1941

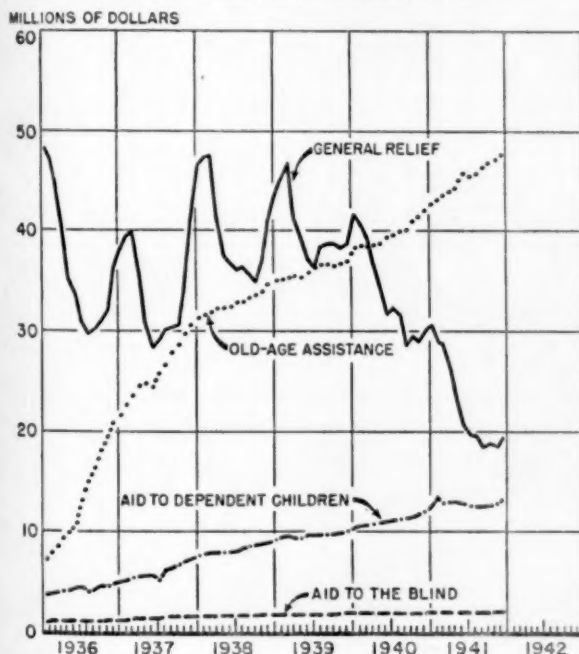


Table 5.—General relief: Cases and payments to cases in the continental United States, by State, December 1941¹

State	Number of cases receiving relief	Amount of payments to cases	Average payment per case	Percentage change from—			
				November 1941 in—		December 1940 in—	
				Number of cases	Amount of payments	Number of cases	Amount of payments
Total²	798,000	\$19,476,000	\$24.41	+2.0	+5.7	-35.6	-35.3
Ala.....	2,286	20,193	8.83	-1.5	-1.9	+1.0	-3.3
Ariz.....	2,821	54,093	19.18	+3.2	+5.9	-13.1	+10.4
Ark.....	3,848	23,108	6.01	+6.7	+11.3	-12.9	-10.2
Calif.....	31,564	699,428	22.16	+2.5	+5.5	-62.3	-70.7
Colo. ³	10,272	199,054	19.38	+15.4	+18.3	-34.7	-4.0
Conn.....	7,110	220,744	31.05	+1.1	+12.1	-46.7	-42.8
Del.....	745	16,369	21.97	-2.0	+4.7	-25.2	-22.9
D. C.....	2,059	51,024	24.78	-4.9	-2.8	+1.0	(⁴)
Fla.....	8,204	59,203	7.22	+2.8	+4.6	-11.7	-2.8
Ga.....	6,025	44,308	7.35	+2.6	+3.9	-4.9	+5.4
Idaho ⁵	1,225	17,222	14.06	-4.4	-4.3	-46.7	-49.5
Ill.....	99,502	2,371,856	23.84	-3.0	+1.1	-35.2	-34.4
Ind. ⁶	24,775	394,944	15.94	+4.8	+10.0	-42.9	-40.2
Iowa.....	16,828	286,955	17.05	+6.2	+11.7	-36.8	-34.4
Kans.....	11,628	209,497	18.02	-1.9	+2.1	-29.8	-21.1
Ky.....	4,500	48,000	10.67	-1.1	+3.3	+6.6	+11.3
La.....	11,887	192,365	16.18	-1.1	+3.3	+6.6	+11.3
Maine.....	5,882	139,685	23.75	+5.1	+12.0	-40.3	-38.1
Md.....	7,098	165,752	23.35	+1.6	+3.6	-16.2	-14.4
Mass.....	35,352	1,038,013	29.36	+3.2	+19.6	-32.1	-27.7
Mich.....	33,717	864,167	25.63	+7.1	+19.5	-32.3	-26.2
Minn.....	22,651	525,650	23.21	+6.5	+3.0	-37.4	-38.2
Miss.....	682	2,351	3.45	+6.9	-1.7	-25.9	-23.3
Mo.....	15,767	248,288	15.76	+4.0	+9.5	-36.5	-23.1
Mont.....	3,105	49,835	16.06	+13.8	+15.9	-30.0	-37.6
Nebr.....	5,626	72,016	12.80	+10.6	+18.0	-41.4	-37.5
Nev.....	517	7,544	14.59	-8.2	-1.1	-6.6	-8.9
N. H.....	3,692	90,153	24.42	+4.1	+11.8	-44.9	-45.6
N. J. ⁷	23,475	594,793	25.34	+2.0	+8.1	-38.6	-37.1
N. Mex. ⁸	1,164	12,893	11.08	-1.1	+19.2	-37.0	-22.8
N. Y.....	174,557	6,861,578	39.31	+5.5	+1.8	-25.0	-23.3
N. C.....	4,536	32,932	7.26	+8.7	+14.2	-14.4	-10.2
N. Dak.....	2,854	42,181	14.77	+29.6	+28.9	-32.5	-28.4
Ohio.....	43,351	889,395	20.52	+3.0	+2.8	-43.9	-41.1
Okla.....	10,108	49,560	(⁹)	(⁹)	+14.5	(⁹)	-24.2
Oreg.....	5,916	115,417	19.51	+6.6	+10.5	-37.8	-21.8
Pa.....	80,771	1,554,673	19.25	-1.0	+3.3	-46.2	-57.9
R. I. ¹⁰	3,293	125,669	38.16	+5.8	+16.5	-10.5	-23.4
S. C.....	2,432	20,262	8.33	+2.2	+1.8	+11.3	+10.2
S. Dak.....	2,929	42,312	14.45	+9.0	+13.5	-31.4	-28.0
Tenn.....	2,600	17,000	6.54	-1.0	+1.0	-12.5	-5.9
Tex.....	9,460	87,648	9.27	+7.6	+6.5	-12.5	-6.1
Utah.....	4,158	112,745	27.12	+7.1	+10.0	-22.8	-26.3
Vt.....	1,641	32,390	19.74	+16.5	+25.3	-31.5	-3.2
Va.....	5,010	50,704	10.12	+1.6	+2.4	-11.8	-32.7
Wash.....	8,844	184,424	20.85	+14.6	+18.7	-48.1	+53.2
W. Va.....	14,132	156,247	11.06	+5.5	+10.2	-22.8	-36.1
Wis.....	21,639	557,301	25.75	+4.1	+21.0	-44.6	-25.2
Wyo.....	941	15,527	16.50	+13.5	+13.4	-31.9	-25.2

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures, because an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only and total payments for these services in 3 States have been excluded, an estimated number of cases aided and total payments to these cases aided by local officials in Rhode Island have been included, and data on cases aided in Oklahoma have been estimated to exclude duplication.

³ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Data represent approximately 70 percent of total expenditures; exclude assistance in kind and, for a few counties, cash payments.

⁶ Estimated.

⁷ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁸ Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by State agency to be insignificant.

⁹ Represents 3,779 cases aided under program administered by State board of public welfare, and 6,329 cases aided by county commissioners; amount of duplication believed to be large; average per case and percentage change in number of cases cannot be computed.

¹⁰ State unemployment relief program only. It is estimated that, in addition, 1,200 cases received \$24,000 from local officials.

¹¹ Comparable data not available.

Table 6.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1941¹

State	Number of recipients	Amount of payments to recipients	Average payment per recipient	Percentage change from—			
				November 1941 in—		December 1940 in—	
				Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total²	2,237,386	\$47,675,672	\$21.26	+0.5	+0.6	+8.1	+13.5
Ala.	20,748	187,327	9.03	+9	+6	+2.7	(³)
Alaska	1,568	45,734	29.17	-1	-1	+1.6	+5.0
Ariz.	9,240	315,480	34.14	+8	+1.1	+8.7	+32.5
Ark.	25,229	200,642	7.95	(⁴)	(⁴)	+4	+1.5
Calif.	158,723	5,795,351	36.51	+2	+2	+5.2	+1.4
Colo.	42,899	1,282,975	29.91	(⁴)	-16.6	+2.5	-3.2
Conn.	17,785	516,977	29.07	+2	+4	+1.4	+5.5
Del.	2,462	30,364	12.33	-4	+1.4	-2.7	+5.1
D. C.	3,560	92,843	26.08	-1	+2	+4.1	+6.6
Fla.	38,742	532,340	13.74	+7	+2.1	+2.8	+13.0
Ga.	57,359	490,744	8.56	+4.3	+5.1	+48.0	+54.5
Hawaii	1,814	23,552	12.98	+2	+1.3	+3	+4
Idaho	9,724	222,362	22.87	+3	+8	+6.7	+9.0
Ill.	149,198	3,677,964	24.65	(⁴)	+1.6	+5.1	+17.4
Ind.	69,653	1,305,202	18.74	+3	+6	+3.6	+7.2
Iowa	57,143	1,205,581	21.10	-1	+1	+1.3	+3.1
Kans.	30,691	702,860	22.90	+1.1	+4.1	+9.4	+25.0
Ky.	59,924	554,760	9.26	+5	+1.6	+10.2	+14.5
La.	35,740	473,086	13.24	(⁴)	+2	+4.2	+9.3
Maine	14,905	313,695	21.05	+2.0	+2.0	+12.7	+14.0
Md.	17,368	322,682	18.58	-6	+1	-4.9	-5
Mass.	87,825	2,612,661	29.75	+3	+2.1	+1.0	+2.7
Mich.	93,123	1,678,251	18.02	+3	+1.1	+19.7	+28.7
Minn.	63,561	1,396,305	21.97	+1	+1.5	+8	+4.6
Miss.	27,695	247,612	8.94	+5	+1.0	+10.1	+14.5
Mo.	117,368	1,527,047	13.01	+2	+7	+8.3	-5.7
Mont.	12,516	268,043	21.42	+6	+1.6	+2.4	+15.2
Nebr.	29,723	595,267	20.03	+4	+5	+4.0	+7.9
Nev.	2,279	67,607	29.67	-1	+8	-1.6	+9.9
N. H.	7,237	160,488	22.18	+8	-5	+9.5	+14.1
N. J.	30,888	686,173	22.21	-2	+5	-1.7	+4.0
N. Mex.	5,041	80,547	15.98	+2.5	+2.0	+2.6	-4.4
N. Y.	121,722	3,236,187	26.59	(⁴)	+9	+8	+7.6
N. C.	39,076	399,733	10.23	+4	+9	+5.7	+6.8
N. Dak.	9,458	170,509	18.03	+1	+5	+6.0	+13.9
Ohio	139,536	3,298,979	23.64	+3	+6	+4.1	+7.1
Okla.	77,831	1,461,337	18.78	+2	+4.3	+3.8	+9.1
Oreg.	21,857	484,438	22.16	+2	+7	+11.4	+15.3
Pa.	101,458	2,297,056	22.64	-5	-3	+1.5	+4.6
R. I.	7,400	160,086	21.63	+6	+2.1	+6.3	+15.2
S. C.	19,659	198,763	10.11	+1.8	+6.4	+12.9	+44.3
S. Dak.	14,947	283,273	18.95	+2	+3	(⁴)	-1.8
Tenn.	38,755	398,482	10.28	-1.3	-6	-3.8	-2.1
Tex.	160,513	3,070,106	19.13	+2.1	+2.8	+33.2	+85.1
Utah	14,736	396,117	26.88	+2	+3	+7.8	+28.3
Vt.	5,567	95,876	17.22	-9	-4	+6.2	+10.8
Va.	20,254	205,950	10.17	+1	+4	+3.1	+5.4
Wash.	62,686	2,076,562	33.13	+6	+1.0	+55.7	+127.3
W. Va.	22,121	381,374	17.24	+1.8	+2.2	+18.8	+46.4
Wis.	54,522	1,261,953	23.15	+2	+5	+2.3	+5.1
Wyo.	3,557	86,379	24.28	(⁴)	+2	+2.7	+4.3

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52.

² All 51 States have plans approved by the Social Security Board.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ No change.

⁵ Includes \$104,422 incurred for payments to 3,487 persons 60 but under 65 years.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1941¹

State	Number of recipients	Amount of payments to recipients	Average payment per recipient	Percentage change from—			
				November 1941 in—		December 1940 in—	
				Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments
Total²	77,370	\$1,996,371	\$25.80	+0.7	+1.2	+5.4	+7.2
Ala.	637	5,720	8.98	+2	-6	+5.3	+5.7
Ariz.	400	13,106	32.77	+8	+1.4	+7.0	+29.7
Ark.	1,154	10,608	9.19	(³)	(³)	+8.6	+7.1
Calif.	7,287	340,913	46.78	+1	+2	-5	-3.2
Colo.	630	20,590	32.68	+6	+1.3	+4.5	+23.4
Conn.	211	6,225	29.50	-2.8	-8.1	-3.2	+6.8
D. C.	255	7,884	30.92	+3.2	+3.6	+13.8	+32.5
Fla.	2,678	39,158	14.62	+1.0	+2.1	+9.4	+20.7
Ga.	1,783	20,006	11.22	+3.5	+4.7	+35.3	+44.4
Hawaii	77	1,185	15.39	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Idaho	280	6,463	23.08	-7	-9	-4	+1.0
Ill.	7,654	234,016	30.67	+1.8	+4.4	-8	+6
Ind.	2,353	49,860	21.19	-2	+3	-2.1	+1.3
Iowa	1,544	38,571	24.98	-4	+1.1	+3.3	+8.2
Kans.	1,355	32,528	24.01	-7	+2.3	-2.2	+11.5
La.	1,284	21,815	16.99	+1.2	+1.8	+10.5	+17.5
Maine	1,097	25,063	22.85	+4	+4	-3.9	-3.3
Md.	646	14,396	22.28	-5	(³)	-5.8	-2.6
Mass.	1,161	27,645	23.81	-7	-8	-9	+6
Mich.	1,347	33,478	24.85	+5	+3	+21.7	+29.1
Minn.	1,005	27,031	26.90	+4	(³)	+5.1	+6.9
Miss.	1,234	12,509	10.14	+1.1	+2.0	+31.4	+60.6
Mo.	5,120	82,800	16.17	-1	-4	+6.2	+9.8
Mont.	291	6,763	23.24	-1.4	+4	+31.7	+44.6
Nebr.	756	15,894	21.02	-3	-4	+6.2	+9.8
Nev.	26	875	55.65	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
N. H.	332	7,720	23.25	-6	+5	+10.7	+11.4
N. J.	733	17,633	24.06	-8	-8	-8	+2.1
N. Mex.	235	4,272	18.18	-4	-7	+4.4	+2.1
N. Y.	2,809	77,970	27.76	-7	+1	-2.3	+7.3
N. C.	2,163	32,498	15.02	+2.2	+2.5	+12.5	+11.7
N. Dak.	140	3,062	21.87	+2.9	+2.6	-38.6	-38.0
Ohio	3,995	81,302	20.35	+1	+4	-6	+2.7
Okla.	2,184	43,881	20.09	-1	+7.4	-8	+26.0
Oreg.	475	12,584	26.49	-1.2	+1	+4.6	+10.8
Pa.	15,954	415,322	25.76	(³)	-5	+3.6	+8.9
R. I.	104	2,251	21.64	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
S. C.	806	8,384	10.40	+1.1	+3.8	+5.5	+3.3
S. Dak.	253	3,830	15.14	+8	-2	-1.2	-13.5
Tenn.	1,616	18,480	11.44	-2	+1.3	-1.9	+1.0
Tex.	1,815	42,207	23.25	+18.5	+18.4	(³)	(³)
Utah	177	4,813	27.19	+6	+5	-8.3	+3
Vt.	163	3,611	22.15	-6	(³)	+9.4	+12.9
Va.	1,064	13,517	12.70	+4	+1.0	+3.2	+4.5
Wash.	1,036	36,670	35.40	-3	+5	-3	+14.1
W. Va.	960	21,063	21.94	+1.3	+1.3	+14.6	+41.9
Wis.	1,955	46,651	23.86	-1	-2	-3.3	-1.3
Wyo.	136	3,548	26.09	-2.2	-2.1	-4.2	-9.2

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52. Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation. Delaware and Alaska do not have programs for aid to the blind, and information on status of program in Kentucky is not available.

² For total of 44 States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, see table 3.

³ No change.

⁴ Includes program administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁵ Not computed; less than 100 recipients in base period.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁸ Estimated.

⁹ No approved plan for December 1940.

Table 8.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1941¹

State	Number of recipients		Amount of payments to recipients	Average payment per family	Percentage change from—					
	Families	Children			November 1941 in—			December 1940 in—		
					Number of recipients		Amount of payments	Number of recipients		Amount of payments
					Families	Children		Families	Children	
Total ¹	391,098	944,186	\$13,154,002	\$33.63	+1.3	+1.4	+2.1	+5.2	+5.4	+9.3
Alabama	5,837	16,835	79,939	13.70	+3	+5	-.6	-.2	-1.0	+3
Alaska	^{\$10}	^{\$10}	^{\$3,200}							
Arizona	2,445	6,619	81,526	33.34	+1	-1.3	+2	-2.8	-8.0	+1
Arkansas	6,216	16,038	84,941	13.66	(9)	(9)	(9)	+1.7	+3.6	+1.0
California	14,954	35,613	730,721	48.86	+2	+4	+1.1	-4.1	-5.2	(9)
Colorado	6,142	15,144	188,428	30.68	+5	+4	+5	-1.3	-3	(9)
Connecticut	1,110	2,977	50,013	45.06	⁷ -4.1	⁷ +12.3	⁷ +12.9	⁷ -18.9	⁷ -4.8	⁷ -18.7
Delaware	569	1,658	18,989	33.37	-.5	+7	+4	-.9	+5.3	-.6
District of Columbia	1,028	3,001	37,997	36.96	+1.3	(9)	+7	+8.9	+7.0	+6.9
Florida ²	5,481	13,128	128,968	23.53	+11.7	+10.7	+10.1	+25.7	+20.4	+36.1
Georgia	4,583	11,229	100,866	22.01	+5	+6	+1.1	+3	-3.2	+2.7
Hawaii	1,075	3,418	40,025	37.23	-1.8	-1.9	-1.6	-13.0	-16.0	-13.5
Idaho	3,055	7,783	95,100	31.13	+9	+1.0	+1.6	+3.8	+6.3	+9.5
Illinois ³	15,243	34,489	479,592	31.46	+32.2	+34.3	+32.1	+104.7	+107.6	+185.5
Indiana	15,598	32,422	467,799	29.99	+1	(9)	+3	-10.1	-9.0	-5.3
Iowa	^{3,331}	^{7,422}	^{64,295}	^{19.30}	+5.7	+4.1	+4.4	-8.5	-10.8	-8.6
Kansas	6,654	15,988	226,135	33.98	+7	+1.0	+3.3	+2.7	+5.3	+16.4
Kentucky	^{\$400}	^{\$1,800}	^{\$15,000}							
Louisiana	15,330	38,940	408,074	26.62	-.1	-.1	+1	+4.6	-3.1	+9.1
Maine	1,766	4,801	71,454	40.46	+1.6	+1.5	+2.0	+11.3	+19.5	+15.3
Maryland	5,931	16,328	104,788	32.84	(9)	(9)	+1.5	-15.9	-13.8	-13.0
Massachusetts	12,355	30,317	723,416	58.55	+3	+1	+4.6	-1.3	-2.5	-3.3
Michigan	21,541	50,393	920,642	42.74	(9)	-.1	+3.8	+6.9	+3.9	+12.8
Minnesota	9,190	21,823	318,768	34.69	+3	+4	+4	+1	(9)	+4
Mississippi	2,531	6,561	51,350	20.29	+2.7	+2.4	+2.3	(10)	(10)	(10)
Missouri	14,372	33,078	332,036	23.10	-.4	-.5	-.1	+9.0	+6.4	+4.4
Montana	2,614	6,411	78,719	30.11	+1.0	+9	+1.6	+5.1	+5.9	+10.5
Nebraska ¹¹	5,757	12,849	181,299	31.49	(9)	-.1	-.2	+1.1	+1.6	+1.4
Nevada	¹¹⁸	²⁷⁴	^{\$9,002}	^{\$4.59}	+9	-.4	+2.4	+11.5	+7.5	+13.5
New Hampshire	741	1,855	34,146	46.08	(9)	+1	+3.4	+19.5	+19.7	+21.0
New Jersey	9,398	21,465	298,085	31.72	-.4	-.3	-.4	-16.5	-15.4	-15.2
New Mexico	2,278	6,603	60,428	26.53	+8.0	+8.5	+12.1	+10.2	+11.6	+11.6
New York	30,257	59,796	1,453,070	49.02	-1.2	-1.0	-.3	-12.3	-11.8	-8.3
North Carolina	9,904	23,409	167,485	16.91	+7	+4	+1.1	+2.6	-.9	+3.5
North Dakota	2,486	6,915	78,360	31.52	+3	+1.2	+7	+2.2	+2.9	+3.9
Ohio	11,992	31,488	482,807	40.26	+7	+7	+1.5	+6.1	+2.4	+7.1
Oklahoma	19,922	45,758	385,840	19.37	-.2	-.2	+2.8	+3.6	+4.2	+36.9
Oregon	2,089	4,908	90,622	43.38	+8	+7	+1.8	+5.9	+5.9	+14.7
Pennsylvania	85,563	139,392	2,093,062	37.67	-1.2	-.9	-1.1	+13.9	+18.2	+18.3
Rhode Island	1,280	3,597	59,291	46.32	-1.4	-1.8	-.1	+2	-.4	+1.1
South Carolina	3,968	11,635	65,151	16.42	+1.1	+1.4	+3	+32.0	+29.7	+32.9
South Dakota	1,765	4,137	49,928	28.29	+1.8	+1.8	+2.5	+13.4	+18.5	+74.3
Tennessee	14,091	35,035	263,462	18.70	-.3	-.7	-.2	-2.0	-3.5	-1.0
Texas ⁴	1,447	3,034	28,912	19.98	+92.7	+94.4	+99.5	(10)	(10)	(10)
Utah	4,047	10,616	176,890	43.71	+3	+4	+2.5	+6.9	+8.9	+22.5
Vermont	714	1,911	23,189	32.48	+1.0	+1.3	+9	+16.3	+10.5	+14.9
Virginia	4,788	13,978	96,227	20.10	+2.2	+1.9	+2.8	+22.6	+19.4	+21.1
Washington	5,224	12,628	212,918	40.76	+2	+3	+6	+5.5	+7.4	+34.8
West Virginia	11,073	29,497	335,481	30.30	+2.9	+3.0	+3.9	+28.6	+25.9	+66.6
Wisconsin	11,980	27,453	465,977	38.90	-.2	-.2	+4	-4.9	-4.0	-2.0
Wyoming	775	2,027	25,749	33.22	+5	+1.0	+4	+7.5	+11.7	+10.6

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52. Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

² For total of 47 States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, see table 3.

³ Estimated.

⁴ No change.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ No approved plan for November 1941 and December 1940. Percentage change based on program administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁸ Includes program administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁹ No approved plan for December 1940. Percentage change based on program administered under State law without Federal participation.

¹⁰ No approved plan for December 1940. Percentage change not computed, since program administered under State law without Federal participation was not State-wide.

¹¹ In addition, in 67 counties payments amounting to \$12,492 were made from local funds without State or Federal participation to 687 families in behalf of 1,617 children under the State mothers-pension law; some of these families also received aid under plan approved by the Social Security Board.

Table 9.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Assistance and earnings in the continental United States by State, November 1941¹

[In thousands]

State	Total	Assistance to recipients					Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs						Earnings on regular Federal construction projects
		Special types of public assistance ¹			General relief	Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration	Civilian Conservation Corps	National Youth Administration		Work Projects Administration	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds		
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				Student work program	Out-of-school work program				
Total.....	\$160,399	\$47,234	\$12,843	\$1,971	\$18,433	\$509	\$9,572	\$2,363	\$7,419	\$59,732	\$323	\$167,074	
Alabama.....	2,264	186	80	6	21	9	401	44	205	1,310	2	7,884	
Arizona.....	950	312	81	13	51	28	153	11	24	277		613	
Arkansas.....	1,921	201	85	11	21	4	411	30	124	1,034		2,021	
California.....	11,094	5,784	723	340	663	54	196	143	254	2,937		15,142	
Colorado.....	2,742	1,538	188	20	168	15	77	28	60	642	5	1,722	
Connecticut.....	1,148	515	44	7	197	(³)	16	21	53	294		2,130	
Delaware.....	169	30	19		16		6	3	13	84		480	
District of Columbia.....	672	93	38	8	52		36	14	26	392	14	2,969	
Florida.....	2,306	521	117	38	57	4	192	28	136	1,213		3,030	
Georgia.....	2,601	467	100	19	43	(⁴)	418	57	246	1,258	(⁵)	4,661	
Idaho.....	737	221	94	7	18	10	32	12	37	307		265	
Illinois.....	11,499	3,620	363	224	2,346	5	324	131	431	3,955	102	4,820	
Indiana.....	3,810	1,297	466	50	359	1	108	61	180	1,288		5,740	
Iowa.....	2,676	1,205	62	38	257	2	73	48	148	843		2,422	
Kansas.....	2,220	675	219	32	205	6	101	43	112	827		375	
Kentucky.....	2,710	546	15		46	7	562	45	194	1,294		2,112	
Louisiana.....	2,667	472	408	21	192	20	292	51	129	1,083		1,993	
Maine.....	828	307	70	25	125	2	28	13	78	180		1,574	
Maryland.....	1,177	322	192	14	160	1	57	21	70	339		3,784	
Massachusetts.....	6,993	2,559	692	28	868	(⁶)	100	78	237	2,432	(⁷)	6,700	
Michigan.....	5,927	1,660	887	33	723	13	240	87	286	1,998		1,500	
Minnesota.....	4,565	1,376	317	27	510	13	230	54	146	1,891		2,245	
Mississippi.....	1,795	245	50	12	2	4	348	38	133	963		2,457	
Missouri.....	4,782	1,517	332	83	227	6	375	61	204	1,978		9,288	
Montana.....	896	264	77	7	43	16	65	13	29	382		206	
Nebraska.....	1,858	592	182	16	61	8	67	28	67	822	15	736	
Nevada.....	165	67	3	1	8	(⁸)	11	2	4	70		230	
New Hampshire.....	537	161	33	8	81	1	10	11	19	214		2,358	
New Jersey.....	3,748	683	299	18	550	(⁹)	94	42	183	1,879	(¹⁰)	9,292	
New Mexico.....	791	79	54	4	11	2	165	10	39	414	12	577	
New York.....	18,693	3,206	1,488	78	6,738	4	321	220	723	5,912	4	7,294	
North Carolina.....	2,515	396	166	32	29	8	352	77	272	1,184	(¹¹)	2,932	
North Dakota.....	726	170	78	3	33	1	82	18	43	299		93	
Ohio.....	8,501	3,280	476	81	865	3	282	116	321	3,060	18	7,192	
Oklahoma.....	3,843	1,402	375	41	43	10	423	50	217	1,283		1,029	
Oregon.....	1,213	481	89	13	104	15	38	22	39	412		4,858	
Pennsylvania.....	11,872	2,303	2,117	417	1,506	5	511	157	492	4,362	1	8,356	
Rhode Island.....	635	157	59	2	108		9	11	23	266		1,731	
South Carolina.....	2,145	187	65	8	20	174	230	36	97	1,199	130	3,125	
South Dakota.....	969	282	49	4	37	8	107	21	44	416		63	
Tennessee.....	2,441	401	264	18	16	2	415	55	173	1,097		6,341	
Texas.....	7,343	2,986	14	36	82	24	752	130	442	2,877		7,232	
Utah.....	1,141	395	173	5	102	1	31	20	34	363	17	412	
Vermont.....	295	96	23	4	26	1	7	7	20	112		95	
Virginia.....	1,560	205	94	13	50	2	329	66	167	635		9,249	
Washington.....	3,386	2,057	212	36	155	12	65	34	88	727		5,401	
West Virginia.....	2,651	373	323	21	142	1	246	31	148	1,366		1,451	
Wisconsin.....	4,142	1,255	464	47	460	12	170	64	197	1,472		725	
Wyoming.....	259	86	26	4	14	2	16	5	15	90	1	162	

¹ See footnotes to table 1.

² Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

³ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures, because total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and burial in 3 States have been excluded and an estimated amount expended by local officials in Rhode Island has been included.

⁴ Includes data for Georgia, where amount of cash grant payments canceled during month exceeded by \$7,360 amount of cash grant payments issued.

⁵ Includes total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial.

⁶ Less than \$500.

⁷ Data represent approximately 70 percent of total expenditures; exclude assistance in kind and, for a few counties, cash payments.

⁸ Estimated.

⁹ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

¹⁰ State unemployment relief program only; it is estimated that, in addition, \$23,000 was expended by local officials.

Table 10.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Recipients of assistance and persons employed in the continental United States, by State, November 1941¹

State	Recipients of assistance					Persons employed under Federal work programs							Persons employed on regular Federal construction projects
	Special types of public assistance ¹				Cases receiving general relief	Cases for which subsistence payments were certified by the Farm Security Administration	Civilian Conservation Corps	National Youth Administration		Work Projects Administration	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds		
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind				Student work program	Out-of-school work program				
		Families	Children										
Total.....	2,223,868	384,919	927,706	76,725	782,000	16,452	143,071	340,827	303,125	1,027,319	2,282	991,192	
Alabama.....	20,568	5,821	16,754	636	2,321	78	5,961	7,550	8,881	24,547	20	45,112	
Arizona.....	9,169	2,443	6,705	397	2,733	1,244	2,425	1,380	1,067	3,749	-----	4,611	
Arkansas.....	25,229	6,216	16,038	1,154	3,606	136	6,122	6,138	6,578	22,529	-----	16,524	
California.....	158,402	14,930	35,476	7,279	30,782	2,562	2,937	16,545	10,051	42,269	-----	80,427	
Colorado.....	42,895	6,111	15,083	626	8,904	424	1,165	3,995	2,447	10,767	42	9,273	
Connecticut.....	17,758	1,158	2,652	217	7,031	3	236	2,517	2,121	4,279	-----	12,537	
Delaware.....	2,473	572	1,646	-----	780	-----	84	435	555	1,259	-----	3,551	
District of Columbia.....	3,562	1,015	3,000	247	2,165	-----	529	1,310	1,129	4,948	86	16,321	
Florida.....	38,474	4,908	11,854	2,651	7,983	145	2,869	4,113	5,752	21,205	-----	23,093	
Georgia.....	54,981	4,561	11,163	1,723	5,874	(5)	6,215	9,780	10,778	24,642	18	34,241	
Idaho.....	9,697	3,027	7,708	282	1,282	277	480	1,736	1,564	5,454	-----	2,069	
Illinois.....	149,146	11,532	25,677	7,517	102,537	221	4,815	18,674	16,330	67,781	738	23,150	
Indiana.....	69,412	15,590	32,436	2,358	23,636	28	1,600	8,648	8,100	23,461	-----	27,946	
Iowa.....	57,197	3,213	7,151	1,550	15,848	72	1,095	6,625	6,554	14,976	-----	15,195	
Kansas.....	30,355	6,610	15,833	1,364	11,848	193	1,515	6,325	4,613	15,732	-----	3,526	
Kentucky.....	59,637	7,490	17,300	-----	7,700	111	8,364	8,015	8,867	25,440	-----	14,696	
Louisiana.....	35,753	15,352	38,998	1,269	11,902	460	4,341	7,473	5,812	21,376	-----	18,948	
Maine.....	14,612	1,738	4,730	1,093	5,595	76	4,417	1,928	2,444	2,883	-----	11,459	
Maryland.....	17,475	5,932	16,331	649	6,988	26	851	2,800	3,176	5,224	-----	21,485	
Massachusetts.....	87,544	12,313	30,279	1,169	34,245	3	1,486	9,113	9,207	36,838	16	34,979	
Michigan.....	92,820	21,549	50,440	1,340	31,483	250	3,573	11,728	10,597	33,461	-----	11,954	
Minnesota.....	63,488	9,165	21,730	1,001	21,278	333	3,454	8,359	5,842	28,611	-----	10,673	
Mississippi.....	27,563	2,464	6,408	1,221	6,338	125	5,177	7,155	6,222	20,838	-----	16,909	
Missouri.....	117,132	14,424	33,232	1,180	15,152	451	5,585	9,347	9,078	36,641	-----	51,686	
Montana.....	12,443	2,589	6,351	295	2,729	503	1,022	2,072	1,227	6,417	-----	1,483	
Nebraska.....	29,613	5,756	12,861	758	5,087	325	1,009	4,214	2,785	13,004	129	5,307	
Nevada.....	2,282	117	275	23	563	6	169	216	191	1,016	-----	1,552	
New Hampshire.....	7,183	741	1,853	324	3,548	22	145	1,320	731	3,460	-----	13,548	
New Jersey.....	30,940	9,440	21,539	739	23,004	12	1,399	7,126	6,791	28,771	2	47,280	
New Mexico.....	4,920	2,110	6,083	236	1,165	63	2,489	1,585	1,751	7,081	84	3,789	
New York.....	121,687	30,622	60,425	2,830	173,762	103	4,782	30,278	25,010	83,551	34	41,483	
North Carolina.....	38,928	9,832	23,313	2,116	4,174	151	5,238	10,566	12,693	25,543	1	20,026	
North Dakota.....	9,448	2,478	6,830	136	2,203	25	1,258	3,126	1,808	5,921	-----	759	
Ohio.....	139,058	11,914	31,265	3,993	42,071	86	4,192	16,077	12,133	50,761	67	36,285	
Oklahoma.....	77,701	19,962	45,827	2,186	9,490	279	6,372	8,032	8,265	28,760	-----	8,266	
Oregon.....	21,814	2,072	4,873	481	5,549	466	570	2,713	1,713	5,834	-----	23,685	
Pennsylvania.....	101,950	56,239	140,660	18,655	81,560	174	7,610	22,369	17,981	69,290	15	53,391	
Rhode Island.....	7,358	1,298	3,664	99	3,113	-----	129	1,371	979	4,113	-----	8,306	
South Carolina.....	19,308	3,923	11,476	797	2,428	-----	5,495	3,421	5,791	23,148	902	21,061	
South Dakota.....	14,922	1,734	4,064	251	2,687	287	1,684	4,089	1,728	6,763	-----	604	
Tennessee.....	39,259	14,131	35,268	1,619	2,600	44	6,182	9,771	8,536	23,970	-----	35,998	
Texas.....	157,155	751	1,561	1,532	8,790	477	11,196	17,744	20,315	60,006	-----	51,849	
Utah.....	14,706	4,035	10,573	176	3,881	40	463	2,701	1,589	5,920	125	3,982	
Vermont.....	5,620	707	1,887	164	1,408	9	104	999	781	1,897	-----	879	
Virginia.....	20,243	4,684	13,716	1,060	4,930	34	4,894	7,085	6,907	12,608	-----	57,911	
Washington.....	62,296	5,211	12,584	1,039	7,719	375	983	4,363	3,544	10,958	-----	28,323	
West Virginia.....	21,739	10,756	28,641	948	13,395	16	3,661	5,453	5,657	24,416	-----	7,154	
Wisconsin.....	54,396	12,002	27,507	1,956	20,791	280	2,559	9,399	7,250	22,677	-----	5,357	
Wyoming.....	3,557	771	2,006	139	829	89	254	648	681	1,615	3	1,409	

¹ See footnotes to table 2.

² Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

³ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures, because an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only in 3 States has been excluded, an estimated number of cases aided by local officials in Rhode Island has been included, and data on cases aided in Oklahoma have been estimated to exclude duplication.

⁴ Includes data for Georgia, where number of cash grant payments canceled during month exceeded by 127 number of cash grant payments issued.

⁵ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only.

⁶ Excludes cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments.

⁷ Estimated.

⁸ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁹ Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by State agency to be insignificant.

¹⁰ Represents 3,730 cases aided under program administered by State board of public welfare, and 5,760 cases aided by county commissioners; amount of duplication believed to be large.

¹¹ State unemployment relief program only; it is estimated that, in addition, 1,400 cases were aided by local officials.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY • REPORTS AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Operations of the Employment Security Program

Labor-Market Developments, December 1941

The outbreak of war on December 7 brought an immediate acceleration of those movements in the labor market which had been developing under the Nation's defense program during the previous year and a half. Expansion of war production through the erection of new plants and the conversion of old ones, and the accompanying contraction of civilian production, was suddenly telescoped into a much shorter period.

The increased tempo was immediately reflected by a spurt in the hiring of workers for second and third shifts in armament plants as vital war industries undertook to meet the Government's demand for capacity operation. Hiring schedules of all important industries which were not already working at peak capacity or which anticipated completion of new plant facilities within the near future, were revised upward, and the addition of workers for in-service training prior to the manning of new production jobs was speeded up.

At the same time, new and drastic restrictions on nonarmament production—especially automobiles and consumer goods using rubber and wool textiles—forced sudden contractions in employment in numerous sections of the country. Thousands of retail establishments began to suffer from the lack of goods to sell. Workers displaced either directly or indirectly by production-curtailement orders probably did not total 400,000 by the end of December; nevertheless, hundreds of workers in consumer industries, uneasy over future employment, were seeking jobs with establishments producing war goods.

For the purpose of converting the existing Federal-State employment service "into a truly national service" which would assure "complete responsiveness to the demands of national defense and speedy, uniform, effective action to meet rapidly changing needs," the President, on December 19, requested the Governors of the States and Territories to transfer to the United States Employment Service all State employment service personnel, records, and facilities required to establish one national service for the entire coun-

try. By January 1, this transfer had been effected. For the first time on such a complete scale, one agency was completely responsible for the Nation's recruitment of labor, outside of the civil service.

It is estimated that 17 million men will be employed in 1942 under the Government's program for the production of 60,000 airplanes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns, 8 million dead-weight tons of merchant shipping, and the other supplies needed by the armed forces in contrast to the 7 million engaged in war production at the end of December 1941. Because materials, tools, floor space, and skilled labor are limited, some 7 million persons currently engaged in civilian industries will have to transfer to war production. In addition, a substantial proportion of the 3 million unemployed, at least a half million persons now working on farms, and 2 million persons not seeking jobs at present will be called upon both to fill the production quota and to release men for the armed forces. However, because of the difficulties of bringing the right worker to the right job at the right time, it is not believed that all unemployment will vanish before the end of 1942.

A new wave of lay-offs began as the metal-producing facilities of the Nation were shifted to war production. The automobile industry reduced production drastically during the third week in December, when its quota was again cut. Vacuum-cleaner production was cut to 60-75 percent of former output, and similar new cuts were applied to the production of metal office furniture, domestic ice refrigerators, and vending machines. Other lay-offs were caused by the disruption of the flow of rubber, wool, tin, sugar, kapok, graphite, manila fiber, and mica from across the Pacific.

In the automobile-assembly industry, about 200,000 persons were out of work by the end of December. Many automobile parts and accessories plants were already working on war contracts, and only 50,000 of the workers regularly employed in that industry were reported to be out of work. Although more than 100,000 workers were to be called back in January to manufacture

the higher quota of automobiles permitted for that month, the industry faced complete cessation of production on January 31 and the job of converting rapidly to the production of aircraft, tanks, and other military vehicles. The assembly plants of the Detroit area will require only a few thousand men to aid in plant conversion, and they can offer no jobs to most of their former employees until the change-over is completed in 6 to 12 months. It is probable, also, that a substantial proportion of the approximately 120,000 retail automobile salesmen will be out of work.

In other metal trades, because of curtailment and priorities, at least 7,000 persons unemployed in December were in the stoves and heating equipment industry, 10,000 in electrical equipment and appliances, and 8,000 in machinery, except electrical. At least 4,300 persons in the furniture industry were unemployed as a result of the shortage of metal parts. There were approximately 17,000 persons unemployed in the garment and textile industry; while part of this unemployment was seasonal, much of it was due to shortages of needles, certain kinds of cloth, and chemicals. By the end of December, unemployment in the rubber industry totaled 16,000 persons; some of this unemployment, however, was caused by normal seasonal reductions.

The imminence of mass lay-offs in these industries as well as in the associated wholesale and retail outlets and the enormous expansion of armament-production facilities is focusing attention upon the necessity for teaching displaced workers new skills which will be useful to the expanding war industries. In the automobile centers of the country especially, the Employment Service, vocational education authorities, and employers are developing plans for retraining displaced workers, to assure an ample supply of qualified labor when the automobile plants have been converted to the manufacture of aircraft, tanks, and military vehicles. The necessity of providing training—whether by the Government or by employers themselves through in-service experience—was emphasized by the relatively small number of qualified workers available in December in the skilled occupations essential to the war effort. There were only 245,000 such workers registered at public employment offices on December 13, and a large proportion of them had little or no practical experience in the occupa-

tions in which they were registered but had taken brief, although intensive, training courses. Serious shortages of workers existed in more than 140 occupations, including such vital classifications as all-around machinists, machine-tool makers, ship fitters, aircraft sheet-metal workers, and die makers. Demand for skilled workers exceeded supply especially in the aircraft, shipbuilding, and the machine-tool industries.

Despite the need for highly skilled workers in the armament industries, relatively few have been released by establishments curtailing consumer-goods production. Employers apparently have been hoarding their skilled workmen, even though they have no work for them, in the fear that replacements will be impossible to find when their plants are converted to full-time armament production.

Labor Available in Selected Defense Occupations in December 1941

For the third successive month, there was a slight gain in the number of primary registrations of fully qualified and available job seekers at public employment offices in 623 selected defense occupations.¹ The total number registered as of December 13—245,000—was 12,000 or 5.2 percent above the mid-November total. Three-fourths of this rise was accounted for by increases in the number of registrants in building trades and textile, garment, and related occupations; the increases in these groups resulted from seasonal lay-offs and the completion of several defense construction projects. Of the total registrations, 91,000 or nearly two-fifths were in the building-construction category and 19,000 were in the textile, garment, and related occupations. Total December primary registrations exclusive of these two groups were only 135,000, approximately 3,000 or 2.3 percent above the corresponding figure for November. Material shortages and the shift to war production caused at least part of the rise.

In 8 of the 11 occupational classes into which the defense occupations are grouped in table 1 the number of registrants increased. New primary registrations in foundry and punch-press occupations, mainly in the Great Lakes States, served to augment the total number of available hot and

¹ The selected defense occupations include those in which the adequacy of existing or anticipated labor supply is questionable.

cold-metal fabricating workers. Declines in the number of registrants available occurred chiefly in the assembly, electrician, and installation, maintenance, and repair groups.

Of the 33 States which reported increased numbers of available job seekers, the Great Lakes States, with a gain in registrations in the metal-trades and building-construction occupations, and New York, with 2,700 additional building-construction workers registered, had the greatest

absolute increases. Other increases of smaller size occurred throughout the New England and the North Central regions. Declines in the number of registrants were concentrated mainly in the South Central States, California, and New Mexico.

Most shortage occupations² had fewer fully qualified persons referable for placement in mid-

² Those occupations in which the total number of fully and partially qualified registrants in the public employment offices was insufficient to meet estimated needs.

Table 1.—Primary registrations of fully qualified and available job seekers in 623 selected occupations, by State and occupational class, December 13, 1941

[Corrected to Jan. 8, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Total		Techni- cal, pro- fessional, and kindred	Hot- metal fabricat- ing	Cold- metal fabricat- ing	Metal machin- ing	Metal finishing	Assem- bly	Install- ation, main- tenance, and repair	Electri- cians and related	Textile, garment, and related	Build- ing con- struction	All other ¹
	Number	Percent- age dis- tribution											
Total, 49 States...	244,814	100.0	6,564	10,466	15,052	13,673	7,753	22,063	19,468	9,487	18,546	91,128	30,614
Region I:													
Connecticut.....	1,470	.6	30	40	130	158	93	67	82	58	342	293	177
Maine.....	1,817	.7	25	72	24	91	31	77	174	82	293	673	275
Massachusetts.....	6,871	2.8	229	302	291	265	175	405	409	149	1,500	2,328	818
New Hampshire.....	575	.2	14	13	8	11	9	14	68	19	91	229	59
Rhode Island.....	2,014	.8	28	29	32	103	45	59	137	19	1,101	357	194
Vermont.....	273	.1	17	11	3	19	9	7	25	12	35	89	46
Region II:													
New York.....	26,723	10.9	727	450	1,400	966	484	1,791	1,086	1,682	2,583	13,067	2,487
Region III:													
Delaware.....	272	.1	9	7	9	17	8	16	30	10	5	115	46
New Jersey.....	8,125	3.3	284	280	457	390	196	639	535	292	1,473	2,580	999
Pennsylvania.....	11,700	4.8	333	725	668	917	332	1,061	913	465	2,226	2,446	1,614
Region IV:													
District of Columbia.....	807	.3	69	9	81	7	0	28	26	22	58	408	99
Maryland.....	935	.4	29	44	89	35	33	94	58	44	92	287	130
North Carolina.....	4,831	2.0	39	67	113	45	26	66	226	96	1,172	2,643	338
Virginia.....	2,245	.9	41	57	72	49	16	100	146	86	310	1,084	284
West Virginia.....	1,546	.6	41	112	102	24	21	125	120	105	145	523	228
Region V:													
Kentucky.....	4,062	1.7	72	201	176	155	76	235	321	151	84	2,095	496
Michigan.....	17,509	7.2	168	1,004	3,123	1,874	1,633	3,209	712	294	758	2,316	2,418
Ohio.....	13,097	5.4	289	952	1,863	1,342	961	1,888	784	350	416	2,508	1,744
Region VI:													
Illinois.....	16,666	6.8	534	1,254	1,555	1,602	871	1,662	1,420	502	528	3,968	2,770
Indiana.....	10,403	4.2	309	688	857	1,396	743	1,232	864	283	57	2,128	1,846
Wisconsin.....	5,992	2.4	136	360	546	427	367	844	424	169	43	1,784	892
Region VII:													
Alabama.....	4,422	1.8	26	266	90	60	63	192	267	85	739	2,061	573
Florida.....	3,973	1.6	127	48	78	155	36	164	350	138	124	2,332	421
Georgia.....	7,519	3.1	122	220	207	159	78	264	564	201	2,016	3,055	633
Mississippi.....	3,103	1.3	38	76	30	26	82	72	188	75	88	2,068	390
South Carolina.....	2,304	.9	11	28	19	19	15	28	123	25	670	1,232	134
Tennessee.....	3,715	1.5	50	279	142	118	80	295	241	119	422	1,346	623
Region VIII:													
Iowa.....	3,140	1.3	48	178	208	234	83	311	328	195	51	1,148	356
Minnesota.....	5,036	2.1	157	196	283	233	102	383	670	220	79	1,961	752
Nebraska.....	1,874	.8	111	65	106	88	6	170	260	161	9	721	177
North Dakota.....	474	.2	25	13	3	4	0	29	61	18	0	300	21
South Dakota.....	884	.4	43	42	17	18	3	44	116	49	0	502	50
Region IX:													
Arkansas.....	6,651	2.7	134	216	105	156	150	380	602	342	30	3,686	850
Kansas.....	3,925	1.6	118	166	167	133	29	359	510	193	15	1,812	423
Missouri.....	8,670	3.5	308	430	555	473	186	815	899	507	113	3,353	1,031
Oklahoma.....	5,217	2.1	198	230	124	182	35	481	615	252	74	2,445	581
Region X:													
Louisiana.....	2,175	.9	52	29	70	83	30	163	150	77	63	1,204	254
New Mexico.....	1,149	.5	39	35	16	19	4	55	120	34	9	685	133
Texas.....	14,855	6.1	561	356	358	502	130	1,707	1,527	583	415	6,997	1,719
Region XI:													
Arizona.....	1,201	.5	23	65	67	53	12	93	148	74	8	567	91
Colorado.....	2,432	1.0	136	104	75	43	21	144	321	101	21	1,217	249
Idaho.....	1,460	.6	28	69	17	17	21	148	192	67	1	761	139
Montana.....	625	.3	20	29	3	8	4	32	104	32	1	333	59
Utah.....	1,194	.5	45	83	26	21	4	64	163	43	14	624	107
Wyoming.....	332	.1	3	11	1	16	2	29	43	17	1	191	18
Region XII:													
California.....	14,659	6.0	589	389	562	822	279	1,701	1,576	735	228	5,973	1,805
Nevada.....	290	.1	16	10	8	7	1	24	32	26	1	148	17
Oregon.....	2,511	1.0	57	73	47	62	71	143	365	95	27	1,094	477
Washington.....	3,091	1.3	56	83	69	69	127	154	373	133	15	1,391	621

¹ Includes inspecting, testing and adjusting, woodworking, chemical, and miscellaneous occupational classes.

December than in mid-November; when there were increases in these occupations, they were insignificant. Fully qualified registrants in the skilled and semiskilled ship- and boatbuilding and aircraft occupations continued to decline and were almost nonexistent in a number of categories. However, the level of supply in many of these occupations has been maintained, and in some occupations augmented, by increases in the numbers of persons receiving training. These workers are classified as partially qualified but referable for placement.

During November the public employment offices filled 44,000 jobs in 403 of the 623 selected defense occupations. More than 7,500 of these placements were of workers who had taken pre-employment refresher training courses. Jobs in the building-construction occupations accounted for 12,000 of the total placements.

The geographic disparity between labor supply and labor demand has made it necessary to place job orders for 95 of the 623 selected occupations in interstate clearance.

Geographic distribution of primary registrants.—Seasonal lay-offs in the building-construction trades caused most of the additional registrations in the Great Lakes States, but primary registrants in the metal-working occupations also increased, probably because of disemployment arising from material shortages and the conversion of the automobile industry to war production. The rise of 2,800 in primary registrants in Illinois was the largest for any one State. Of this number, 740 were in the building-construction trades, but relatively large increases also occurred in the cold-metal fabricating, hot-metal fabricating, metal-machining, metal-finishing, assembly, and installation, maintenance, and repair groups. In Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin the largest increases occurred in the cold-metal fabricating, metal-machining, and metal-finishing groups and in building construction. Somewhat similar increases from mid-November to mid-December were apparent for Iowa and Minnesota.

The net addition of 1,700 primary registrants in selected occupations in New York was due almost entirely to an increase of 2,700 in building-construction registrants; the total number of registrants in other occupations in this State declined 1,000 or 6.7 percent between November and December. There were decreases in the

number of registrants in the technical, professional, and kindred, cold-metal fabricating, metal-machining, assembly, installation, maintenance, and repair, and electrician groups, and in inspecting, testing, and adjusting groups.

The increase in primary registrations in all the New England States was also largely due to seasonal lay-offs in the building-construction and textile trades. Only Maine had fewer registrants in the textile trades than in the previous month.

Although in California building-construction registrations increased by 500 between mid-November and mid-December, the hiring of qualified workers in shipbuilding and aircraft occupations reduced the file of primary registrants in the selected occupations by 1,000 to 14,700.

On the West Coast, Oregon, with an increase of 400 registrants, and Washington, with 500 more than were reported on November 15, had totals of only 2,500 and 3,100 primary registrants, respectively, in the selected defense occupations. Building-construction trades accounted for half the rise in Oregon and three-fifths in Washington.

A reduction of 1,800 left Kansas with only 3,900 primary registrants available in mid-December. Half the decrease was in the building-construction trades, while the remainder took place chiefly among assembly, and installation, maintenance, and repair workers. In Arkansas and Missouri, decreases of 1,200 and 1,000 building-construction registrants, respectively, accounted for a large part of the reduction in primary registrants in these States.

Changes in labor supply.—There were only small changes in the number of persons referable in the shortage occupations included in the technical, professional, and kindred category, such as aeronautical engineer, aeronautical draftsman, die designer, marine draftsman, industrial engineer, and tool designer. In no occupation were there sufficient registrations to fill immediate needs. However, the training of 85 marine draftsmen in California, and of radio operators in Kansas, Mississippi, Oregon, and Texas has augmented the supply of partially qualified workers in these occupations. To meet the demand in Pennsylvania and Nebraska, it was necessary to place interstate clearance orders for industrial engineers.

In the hot-metal fabricating group new registrations of fully qualified workers appreciably augmented the number referable for placement in

almost all occupations classified as molders and coremakers, and furnace tenders and pourers. The number of all-around coremakers rose from 877 to 1,024, bench molders from 1,212 to 1,490, and coke or coal furnace tenders from 119 to 138.

Among the cold-metal fabricating occupations, the shortage of aircraft sheet-metal workers was further aggravated; the total number of referable workers decreased from 8,300 to 7,400, of which only 600 were fully qualified registrants. There is an anticipated demand for 11,200 such workers by April 1942. During November the public employment offices placed 1,300 aircraft sheet-metal workers. The supply of referable aircraft sheet-metal workers is now almost entirely dependent upon the training of additional persons. The supply continued to be inadequate in the bending-roll operator, steel boatbuilder, flanging-press operator, lay-out man (boilermaking and ship- and boatbuilding), and hand-straightener occupations. In contrast, the more than adequate supply of punch-press operators increased even further during the November-December period.

The number of registrants in many metal-machining occupations continued to fall short of present and anticipated needs. In some occupations where there are apparently adequate numbers of persons referable for placement, many of the persons are only partially qualified. The increase of 900 all-around machinists brought to 12,900 the number referable in December. The 900 were, however, included in the partially qualified group, and most of them were trainees. Because of inadequate distribution, it was necessary for 14 States to place interstate clearance orders for almost 1,400 fully qualified all-around machinists. In November, 1,300 all-around machinists were placed by the United States Employment Service. In New Jersey, where there were 600 fully and partially qualified all-around machinists referable for placement, only 53 were fully qualified, and it was necessary to place an interstate clearance order for 240. Partially qualified registrants, most of whom were receiving training, accounted for over 80 percent of the available engine-lathe operators, unit-skilled engine-lathe operators, metal-planer operators, and metal-shaper operators. Interstate clearance orders were placed for 290 die makers, although there were only 260 registered as referable in public employment offices. There were only 33 tool-

inspector registrants to meet the interstate clearance order for 77 such workers.

In the metal-finishing group, only relatively insignificant changes occurred in the number of registrants in such shortage occupations as hand burrer, cylindrical-grinder operator, internal-grinder operator, and tool grinder. In contrast, the number available in the metal-polisher and metal-buffer occupations increased considerably.

In the 11 occupations classified in the important airframe-assemblers group, only 1,400 fully qualified registrants were available for placement, although the demand for workers in those occupations was almost 30 times that number. Training of detail assemblers and aircraft riveters has raised the total supply in those occupations to 2,000 and 7,000, respectively. More than 1,800 detail assemblers and almost 3,500 aircraft riveters were placed by the public employment offices in November. Registrations of final assemblers, skin men, and wing-frame builders were extremely small in relation to needs.

Reductions in the number of fully qualified workers continued in all the welding occupations except acetylene-burner operators and butt welders. An expanded training program caused the number of partially qualified arc welders referable for placement to increase to 14,200. Additional supplies of acetylene welders, combination welders, and arc welders' helpers to meet ever-increasing demands for such workers will probably be dependent upon the number of persons who can be trained in these occupations.

Among the ship- and boatbuilding assembly occupations, there was a decline of 50 fully qualified shipfitters, leaving only 160 registered at employment offices on December 13. The total number referable, however, including those partially qualified, rose 400 to 2,800. Almost 2,000 of the total available for placement were receiving training in California.

The stringency existing in all woodworking occupations necessary in ship- and boatbuilding was not appreciably alleviated by the increase which occurred in these occupations between mid-November and mid-December. More partially qualified workers were registered as ship carpenters and boatbuilders, while new fully qualified workers augmented the joiner and wood-calker registers. The supply of woodworkers in the aircraft industry was almost wholly dependent upon train-

ing; of the 800 registered, 95 percent were only partially qualified, and most of those were in Kansas.

The training of ship electricians in California and Oregon was primarily responsible for the increase from 624 to 782 in the number of persons referable for placement. However, further expansion of training will be necessary if the demand for this occupation is to be met.

Most of the occupations in the building-construction and the textile, garment, and related trades showed increases in fully qualified workers, and at present no shortages are anticipated. In the miscellaneous group, which includes such occupations as instrument maker, precision-lens grinder, finish boat painters, and foremen in aircraft manufacturing and boatbuilding, the changes in the number of registrants which occurred between November 15 and December 13 were insignificant in terms of the needs in these occupations.

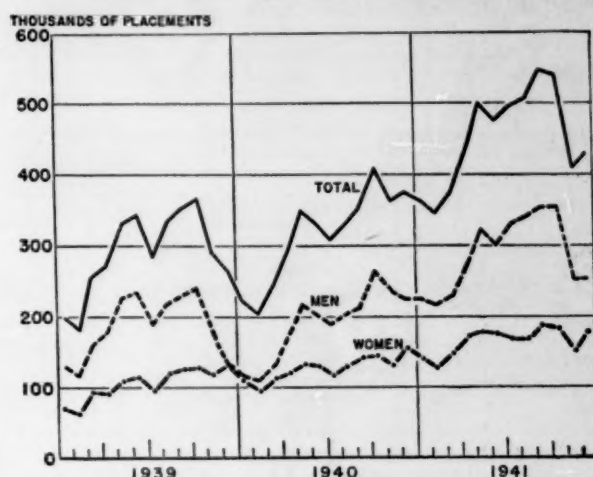
Placement Activities

After a sharp drop in November, complete placements rose 6 percent in December to 430,800 (table 2), nearly doubling the percentage gain for the same period last year. For the 15 States¹ which have received the largest volume of defense contracts the increase was 10 percent. These States continued to make the majority of all complete placements—280,700 or 65 percent of all jobs filled. In many areas, defense construction activity, which had raised placements to record highs in previous months, showed a tendency to level off, and this fact accounts for the slower rate of increase in some States. December, however, exceeded December 1940 by 14 percent in number of complete placements and December 1939 by 62 percent.

While the active file of registrants seeking jobs through public employment offices increased 179,000 over November to 4.4 million, it was nevertheless 342,000 or 7 percent smaller than at the end of 1940. The file was 23 percent smaller than at the end of 1939, before the defense program had begun to dip deeply into the available labor supply. During the first half of 1941 the active file fluctuated around 5 million. In July it fell just below 5 million and then continued to decline to the all-time low of 4.2 million in October.

¹ California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

Chart 1.—Placements of men and women by public employment offices, January 1939–December 1941



In response to the increased demands of the defense program for all types of qualified workers, the United States Employment Service, through its 1,500 full-time and 3,000 part-time offices, filled more jobs in private industry in 1941 than in any other year in its history. Complete placements for 1941 totaled 5.4 million, 1.6 million or 44 percent more than in 1940. Including supplementary placements, jobs filled by public employment offices in 1941 totaled 7.4 million, an increase of 2.2 million or 42 percent over 1940 and of 2.9 million or 65 percent over 1939. All but four States shared in the rise in complete placements from 1940 to 1941. Increases of 50 percent or more were reported by 21 jurisdictions; in three of these—Maine, Rhode Island, and South Carolina—complete placements were more than double those of the previous year.

Placements in every month of 1941 were more numerous than in the corresponding months of the past 4 years. If emergency relief placements are excluded from the 1934, 1935, and 1936 totals, the number of jobs filled by the Employment Service during every month of 1941 would be greater than in the corresponding months of any other year in its history. The number of complete placements declined slightly in February 1941, then increased steadily and reached 500,000 in May, declined to 471,000 in June, and rose each month, until in September it reached 546,000, the high mark for the year. The number for November and December declined, to 407,000 and 431,000, respectively. This trend is customary after large-scale

hiring of seasonal workers, especially in agriculture and canning, during August-October.

Placements.—Sharply divergent trends among the States in the number of jobs filled were reported

Table 2.—Placement activities of public employment offices for all registrants, by State, December 1941

[Corrected to Jan. 23, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Complete placements								Sup- ple- men- tary place- ments	Total applica- tions received		Active file as of Dec. 31, 1941		
	December 1941				January-December 1941					Number	Per- cent- age change from No- vem- ber 1941	Number	Percentage change from—	
	Total		Regu- lar (over 1 month)	Total		Regular		Nov. 30, 1941					Dec. 31, 1940	
	Num- ber	Percentage change from— No- vem- ber 1941		Number	Percent- age change from January- December 1940	Number	Per- cent of total							
														De- cem- ber 1940
Total.....	430,822	+5.9	+14.1	257,418	5,428,846	+43.5	3,428,928	63.2	62,553	1,616,947	+21.8	4,413,223	+4.2	-7.4
Region I:														
Connecticut.....	8,256	+13.7	+25.8	5,182	102,334	+51.2	72,569	70.9	0	27,251	+32.2	38,547	+16.9	+1.7
Maine.....	3,817	+12.6	+95.4	3,063	46,658	+102.7	36,525	78.3	10	11,043	+12.4	22,724	+5.5	-23.9
Massachusetts.....	8,691	+15.2	+27.4	6,482	104,985	+98.6	84,690	80.7	26	52,730	+12.6	133,210	+4.3	-18.6
New Hampshire.....	2,144	+23.1	+39.8	1,502	26,158	+12.3	19,939	76.2	28	5,634	+1.2	12,328	+5.5	-37.0
Rhode Island.....	1,859	+22.3	+20.9	1,347	24,182	+119.2	19,877	82.2	0	9,729	+17.1	29,929	+10.8	+10.5
Vermont.....	1,128	+12.4	-1.6	571	13,991	+15.4	8,059	57.6	36	3,370	+29.1	8,061	+14.2	-34.2
Region II:														
New York.....	48,477	+12.4	+30.5	23,608	559,128	+64.5	312,877	56.0	714	207,115	+40.0	441,334	+12.1	-12.6
Region III:														
Delaware.....	1,637	+9.9	+63.9	789	18,191	+28.6	9,069	49.8	19	3,214	+22.0	6,587	-8	-26.9
New Jersey.....	14,632	-12.5	+13.6	8,213	188,909	+56.9	115,930	61.4	4	52,905	+22.5	167,476	+10.9	-11.1
Pennsylvania.....	20,676	+17.9	+39.6	13,081	237,355	+53.1	172,947	72.9	1,443	102,419	+30.4	254,153	+1.4	-24.3
Region IV:														
Dist. of Col.....	5,644	+8.9	+23.7	2,460	64,070	+33.2	29,785	46.5	6	11,920	+11.5	19,760	-2.1	-17.1
Maryland.....	5,528	+13.8	+3.7	3,929	72,101	+47.3	48,570	67.4	18	23,749	+22.5	31,305	-2.2	-33.8
North Carolina.....	10,034	+11.7	-27.7	7,003	180,015	+84.8	145,899	81.0	1,563	30,574	+6.0	91,743	+3	-3.2
Virginia.....	7,175	+14.3	+2.3	4,646	123,028	+73.5	92,800	75.4	26	19,602	+9.8	44,483	-7.4	-5.1
West Virginia.....	3,236	+2.1	-2	1,632	45,968	+35.3	29,012	63.1	117	15,131	+7.2	49,767	+7.0	-18.7
Region V:														
Kentucky.....	4,465	+38.9	+9.0	2,900	47,407	+39.8	32,239	68.0	151	19,215	+14.3	72,094	+2.2	-14.3
Michigan.....	13,143	+2.3	+16.4	8,762	167,520	+25.6	111,435	66.5	150	104,280	+127.5	152,372	+24.8	-1.2
Ohio.....	21,655	-3.6	+31.9	11,585	289,479	+57.7	165,573	57.2	175	79,314	+28.2	176,682	-6.2	-42.7
Region VI:														
Illinois.....	18,081	-2	+7.0	10,339	249,598	+50.0	151,242	60.6	3,869	87,038	-18.5	219,792	+8.8	+17.4
Indiana.....	11,890	+9.1	+13.1	7,225	150,716	+53.2	99,903	66.3	662	43,902	+40.3	243,722	+5.5	+65.8
Wisconsin.....	7,501	-7.2	+5.3	3,740	114,106	+39.5	66,409	58.2	413	31,578	+26.1	80,645	+13.6	-20.1
Region VII:														
Alabama.....	4,476	-5.8	+49.7	3,128	65,157	+30.0	45,769	70.2	336	22,332	+9.6	80,009	-7.0	-14.7
Florida.....	7,112	+2.5	-50.1	5,654	74,015	+10.3	57,380	77.5	529	25,186	+14.9	89,350	-10.0	+24.9
Georgia.....	6,103	-17.3	-10.6	4,178	114,591	+19.1	77,603	67.7	104	25,165	-2.3	87,958	-7.0	-37.5
Mississippi.....	4,168	+9.7	+5.1	3,631	67,413	+31.2	57,272	85.0	27	17,803	-13.5	81,900	-1.1	+38.6
South Carolina.....	4,034	-21.8	-37.2	3,023	84,067	+115.4	69,937	83.2	175	11,374	-22.7	59,927	-4.6	+24.6
Tennessee.....	7,361	+13.1	-10.1	5,143	102,119	+54.8	73,703	72.2	4,442	19,599	-9.6	135,316	+4.2	+19.7
Region VIII:														
Iowa.....	8,320	-2.3	+40.5	5,019	99,173	+26.5	55,365	55.8	1,599	21,907	+31.1	54,868	+3.4	-29.2
Minnesota.....	5,473	-21.0	+16.6	2,757	92,675	+28.8	47,908	51.7	212	33,107	+14.6	86,677	+11.6	-23.7
Nebraska.....	2,539	-20.8	+19.0	1,087	41,785	+23.2	22,539	53.9	80	11,691	+37.2	40,549	+1.6	-3.5
North Dakota.....	2,230	-22.0	+5.8	921	49,685	+19.9	17,818	35.9	16	4,614	-10.3	22,623	+2.8	-8.4
South Dakota.....	1,341	-12.2	+22.6	626	21,317	+19.6	10,451	49.0	412	5,491	+20.3	18,890	+9.9	-13.1
Region IX:														
Arkansas.....	7,270	+18.2	-15.9	5,987	82,587	+15.7	46,993	56.9	4,705	28,761	+26.8	86,030	-4.3	+110.3
Kansas.....	7,659	+3.8	+18.1	4,349	88,605	+70.8	44,734	50.5	1,404	20,284	+19.4	56,051	-5.8	-11.0
Missouri.....	17,671	+35.4	+80.5	12,896	181,948	+87.8	132,721	72.9	1,576	60,341	+42.0	189,950	+3.0	+6
Oklahoma.....	5,702	+10.7	+55.0	2,553	56,063	-2.0	26,280	46.9	2,431	22,334	+10.1	92,751	+3.6	+133.6
Region X:														
Louisiana.....	5,074	-13.2	-39.3	3,453	73,706	+21.1	54,987	74.6	690	19,845	-3.6	118,959	-3.3	+12.7
New Mexico.....	2,239	-35.9	+58.8	738	28,157	+40.4	13,853	49.2	1,546	5,051	-6.8	23,480	+7.7	-7.5
Texas.....	34,425	+12.0	+23.0	17,247	401,761	+8.3	221,488	55.1	14,310	73,638	+12.3	279,795	-3	+20.1
Region XI:														
Arizona.....	2,052	-1.1	-8.8	1,023	29,551	-4.5	16,359	55.4	5,557	5,547	+25.0	20,285	+21.0	+15.2
Colorado.....	3,119	-7.4	-2.0	1,606	48,725	-21.0	26,164	53.7	578	12,736	+12.8	49,596	+7.4	-3.7
Idaho.....	1,793	-24.3	+26.5	1,069	37,228	+20.8	16,184	43.5	138	4,735	+9.6	29,473	+4.7	(1)
Montana.....	1,223	-14.8	+26.2	853	27,210	+26.8	18,783	69.0	313	5,810	+11.5	11,670	+11.8	-39.1
Utah.....	2,677	-3.9	+69.5	973	30,858	+65.8	14,750	47.8	15	9,274	+17.2	15,672	-3.7	-38.3
Wyoming.....	822	-1.1	-62.2	512	18,152	+36.4	13,115	72.2	31	2,516	+2.9	6,145	+13.8	-6.1
Region XII:														
California.....	43,266	+12.6	+66.8	26,489	436,328	+65.0	255,977	58.7	7,943	148,384	+27.2	305,143	+5.1	-23.2
Nevada.....	1,531	-5.4	+71.1	834	21,482	+65.5	13,102	61.0	34	2,982	-1.2	3,634	-1.8	-38.2
Oregon.....	12,305	+4.8	+123.5	7,346	117,657	+85.7	83,479	71.0	1,593	19,627	+19.8	28,781	+20.2	-31.5
Washington.....	7,008	+21.5	+42.8	4,474	87,908	-1.4	50,581	57.5	2,288	30,640	+19.7	45,406	+44.1	-44.1
Territories:														
Alaska.....	856	+9.0	+132.6	620	10,954	+64.7	8,059	73.6	23	1,329	+20.5	828	-1.3	-51.3
Hawaii.....	1,304	+60.8	+21.4	1,170	12,070	+10.7	10,225	84.7	16	3,141	+138.7	3,793	+36.5	-48.8

¹ Total excludes Idaho, for which data are not comparable.

in December. Increases over November, ranging from 2 percent in West Virginia to 61 percent in Hawaii, occurred in 30 States, while 21 reported decreases which ranged from less than 1 percent in Illinois to 36 percent in New Mexico. Of the

15 defense States, however, only Illinois, New Jersey, and Ohio reported declines in placements. States in the North Central and Rocky Mountain regions reported the greatest relative declines. A tapering off in hiring for defense construction

Table 3.—Placement activities of public employment offices for men and women, by State, December 1941

[Corrected to Jan. 26, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Men					Women				
	Complete placements			Total applica- tions received	Active file as of Dec. 31, 1941	Complete placements			Total applica- tions received	Active file as of Dec. 31, 1941
	Number	Percentage change from December 1940	Regular (over 1 month)			Number	Percentage change from December 1940	Regular (over 1 month)		
Total.....	255,369	+14.6	174,516	1,153,793	3,082,933	175,453	+13.4	82,902	463,154	1,330,290
Region I:										
Connecticut.....	4,830	+30.2	3,566	17,920	22,915	3,426	+20.0	1,616	9,331	15,632
Maine.....	2,771	+154.2	2,319	7,633	15,036	1,046	+21.2	744	3,410	7,688
Massachusetts.....	5,165	+43.4	4,206	32,955	81,542	3,526	+9.6	2,276	19,775	51,668
New Hampshire.....	1,560	+50.0	1,140	4,121	7,815	584	+18.2	362	1,513	4,513
Rhode Island.....	917	+18.5	723	5,728	17,966	942	+23.5	624	4,001	11,933
Vermont.....	603	-12.6	378	2,411	5,311	525	+15.1	193	959	2,750
Region II:										
New York.....	21,830	+32.1	14,082	127,793	279,441	26,647	+29.2	9,526	79,322	161,893
Region III:										
Delaware.....	587	+88.1	455	2,172	4,225	1,050	+52.8	334	1,042	2,362
New Jersey.....	6,483	+14.4	4,929	33,657	99,015	8,149	+12.8	3,284	19,248	68,461
Pennsylvania.....	10,126	+64.6	7,962	68,309	168,389	10,550	+21.9	5,119	34,110	85,764
Region IV:										
Dist. of Col.....	2,654	+22.4	1,332	8,021	12,564	2,990	+24.9	1,128	3,899	7,196
Maryland.....	3,643	-3.1	2,952	17,467	22,654	1,855	+19.8	977	6,282	8,651
North Carolina.....	6,746	-38.3	5,300	21,606	59,006	3,288	+11.2	1,703	8,968	32,737
Virginia.....	4,397	+5.2	3,293	13,494	27,071	2,778	-2.0	1,353	6,108	17,412
West Virginia.....	1,288	-4.6	927	11,799	39,343	1,948	+3.0	705	3,332	10,424
Region V:										
Kentucky.....	2,659	+4.7	1,932	14,733	55,481	1,806	+15.9	968	4,482	16,613
Michigan.....	8,235	+18.8	5,972	86,156	113,002	4,908	+12.5	2,790	18,124	39,370
Ohio.....	12,010	+52.9	7,252	57,698	118,784	9,645	+12.6	4,333	21,616	57,898
Region VI:										
Illinois.....	9,483	+12.7	5,500	60,241	157,310	8,598	+1.4	4,749	26,797	62,482
Indiana.....	6,194	+11.9	4,184	31,380	170,869	5,696	+14.4	3,041	12,522	72,853
Wisconsin.....	4,103	-3	2,303	23,260	57,790	3,398	+13.0	1,437	8,318	22,855
Region VII:										
Alabama.....	2,428	+54.8	1,745	16,048	60,101	2,048	+44.1	1,383	6,284	19,908
Florida.....	4,297	-63.6	3,475	18,504	65,796	2,815	+15.4	2,179	6,682	23,554
Georgia.....	3,973	-14.1	2,666	16,795	58,136	2,130	-3.2	1,512	8,370	29,822
Mississippi.....	2,829	+4.4	2,500	13,934	62,673	1,339	+6.5	1,131	3,869	19,227
South Carolina.....	2,652	-52.3	2,100	8,208	44,303	1,382	+58.7	923	3,166	15,624
Tennessee.....	4,597	-19.8	3,612	13,691	91,323	2,764	+12.4	1,531	5,908	43,993
Region VIII:										
Iowa.....	6,190	+68.9	4,098	16,849	38,758	2,130	-5.7	921	5,058	16,110
Minnesota.....	3,186	+26.6	1,861	24,853	63,593	2,287	+5.0	866	8,254	23,084
Nebraska.....	1,876	+24.8	787	9,613	30,453	663	+5.1	300	2,078	10,096
North Dakota.....	1,218	+23.4	654	3,217	17,368	1,012	-9.6	267	1,597	5,255
South Dakota.....	894	+71.9	456	4,497	14,837	447	-22.1	170	994	4,053
Region IX:										
Arkansas.....	5,587	-7.5	4,882	23,574	68,627	1,683	-35.4	1,105	5,187	17,403
Kansas.....	6,054	+20.6	3,658	16,369	43,051	1,605	+9.5	691	3,975	13,000
Missouri.....	12,515	+116.3	10,061	43,910	136,470	5,156	+28.7	2,835	16,431	53,480
Oklahoma.....	2,850	+104.9	1,493	17,339	72,647	2,852	+24.6	1,060	4,995	20,104
Region X:										
Louisiana.....	2,240	-64.6	1,704	14,140	95,502	2,834	+39.8	1,740	5,705	23,457
New Mexico.....	1,748	+109.3	536	4,129	10,438	491	-14.6	202	922	4,042
Texas.....	21,507	-25.8	12,342	54,329	210,547	12,918	-17.8	4,905	19,309	69,248
Region XI:										
Arizona.....	1,086	-17.3	611	4,181	15,296	966	+3.1	412	1,366	4,989
Colorado.....	1,893	+6.6	1,026	10,190	36,944	1,226	-12.9	580	2,536	12,652
Idaho.....	1,179	+75.2	735	3,969	17,207	(1)	-17.5	334	826	3,266
Montana.....	919	+60.4	683	4,955	8,949	304	-23.2	170	855	2,721
Utah.....	1,785	+109.8	781	7,628	12,318	892	-22.5	192	1,646	3,354
Wyoming.....	658	-67.3	429	2,086	4,734	164	+6	83	430	1,411
Region XII:										
California.....	28,472	+91.8	18,626	106,185	195,626	14,794	+33.4	7,863	42,190	109,517
Nevada.....	1,078	+92.8	674	2,457	2,685	453	+34.8	160	525	949
Oregon.....	8,695	+152.5	6,538	16,333	23,049	3,610	+75.0	808	3,294	5,732
Washington.....	4,711	+69.9	3,291	23,772	34,712	2,297	+7.6	1,183	6,868	10,694
Territories:										
Alaska.....	755	+148.4	577	1,131	609	101	+57.8	43	198	219
Hawaii.....	1,213	+30.1	1,118	2,473	1,622	91	-50.3	52	668	2,171

¹ Total excludes Idaho, for which data are not comparable.

projects appears to account, in large part, for the declines of 22 percent in South Carolina and 17 percent in Georgia and for the smaller declines reported for some of the other States.

Continued expansion of defense production and construction in many areas, as well as the seasonal activity of retail establishments and of some manufacturers, were the major factors in increased placements in Missouri (35 percent), Washington (22 percent), and Pennsylvania (18 percent). The advent of the tobacco-marketing season accounted for most of the increase in Kentucky.

Compared with December 1940, placements were fewer in 12 States which had made extremely large volumes of placements on Army construction projects during the early stages of the defense program. Only Arkansas and Texas reported fewer placements than in December 1939.

A 14-percent increase in placements of women brought the total of such placements to 175,500 in December (table 3). The proportion of female to total placements rose from 38 percent in November to 41 percent in December. Placements of men, on the other hand, increased only 1 percent. For both men and women, placements were, respectively, 15 and 13 percent more numerous than in December 1940. For the year 1941 male placements aggregated 3.5 million and were 52 percent above the number in 1940, while female placements rose 31 percent to 2 million.

Increases over December 1940 in placements of men were reported by 37 States and in placements of women by 39 States. The most pronounced rises, however, were in placements of men; 12 jurisdictions showed gains which ranged from 50 to 100 percent, while 7 others reported that placements more than doubled. Only 4 States had increases of 50 percent or more in placements of women. A large volume of domestic-service placements caused more women than men to be placed in Delaware, the District of Columbia, and New Jersey. More women than men were also placed in Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

In December 1941 there were 85,500 placements of nonwhite workers—a 5-percent decline from the number for November but a 23-percent increase over that for December 1940. Nonwhite workers comprised 20 percent of all workers placed in December and aggregated more than 1.1 million

Table 4.—Agricultural placements, by State, November and January–November 1941
[Corrected to Jan. 7, 1942]

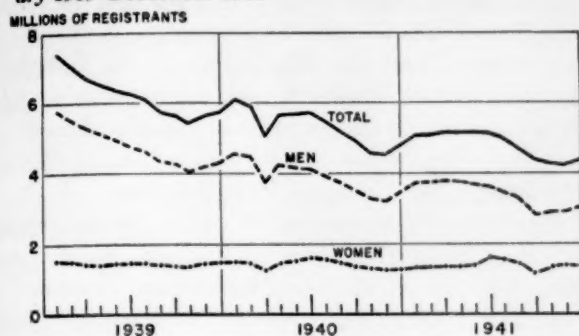
Social Security Board region and State	November 1941				January–November 1941		
	All place-ments		Com-plete place-ments	Sup-plemen-tary place-ments	All placements		Per-cent of all place-ments in all in-dus-tries
	Number	Per-cent-age change from No-vem-ber 1940			Number	Per-cent-age change from Janu-ary–No-vem-ber 1940	
Total.....	171,787	+26.6	18,706	153,081	1,978,135	+32.8	28.4
Region I:							
Connecticut.....	159	+42.0	159	0	4,381	+93.5	4.6
Maine.....	67	-6.9	67	0	2,160	+160.6	5.0
Massachusetts.....	85	(1)	85	0	1,700	+168.4	1.8
New Hampshire.....	46	(1)	44	2	945	+79.0	3.8
Rhode Island.....	0	(1)	0	0	100	+183.6	.8
Vermont.....	46	(1)	44	2	1,689	+104.0	12.3
Region II:							
New York.....	381	-5.9	381	0	19,426	+133.3	3.7
Region III:							
Delaware.....	2	(1)	2	0	385	+85.1	2.2
New Jersey.....	1,666	+915.8	1,666	0	5,307	+135.2	3.0
Pennsylvania.....	178	-17.2	171	7	4,184	+108.8	1.8
Region IV:							
Dist. of Col.....	15	(1)	15	0	199	+91.3	.3
Maryland.....	84	-70.9	84	0	9,910	+508.0	13.8
North Carolina.....	403	+15.5	187	216	41,857	+199.2	17.9
Virginia.....	131	(1)	131	0	4,381	+33.4	3.6
West Virginia.....	98	-72.5	94	4	1,663	+104.8	3.6
Region V:							
Kentucky.....	112	+72.3	112	0	1,875	-1.5	4.2
Michigan.....	481	+1.0	436	45	8,820	+21.3	5.5
Ohio.....	1,017	+4.6	974	43	9,409	+29.5	3.4
Region VI:							
Illinois.....	612	+41.0	538	74	12,543	+114.7	5.1
Indiana.....	234	+75.9	234	0	2,720	+13.3	1.8
Wisconsin.....	413	+10.1	403	10	5,771	-5.5	5.2
Region VII:							
Alabama.....	172	(1)	171	1	9,235	+10.2	14.4
Florida.....	102	(1)	101	1	1,786	-76.0	2.5
Georgia.....	254	-61.8	251	3	7,558	-22.9	6.7
Mississippi.....	70	-87.6	68	2	6,569	-4.0	9.8
South Carolina.....	59	-75.9	42	17	2,681	+23.7	3.2
Tennessee.....	36,760	+14.7	200	36,560	432,340	+179.7	82.4
Region VIII:							
Iowa.....	671	-12.0	644	27	10,522	+14.1	10.7
Minnesota.....	1,136	+34.9	968	168	19,557	+16.1	21.5
Nebraska.....	424	+138.2	369	55	5,118	+75.0	12.5
North Dakota.....	1,731	+329.5	802	929	28,524	+13.2	57.2
South Dakota.....	1,378	(1)	303	1,075	12,251	+407.7	42.2
Region IX:							
Arkansas.....	29,052	-20.2	139	28,913	238,906	+32.6	81.5
Kansas.....	451	+66.4	470	31	6,185	+53.2	7.2
Missouri.....	674	-88.9	406	268	28,769	-34.8	15.1
Oklahoma.....	6,477	+62.8	170	6,307	43,086	+11.0	43.0
Region X:							
Louisiana.....	1,147	-43.6	91	1,056	6,754	+57.1	6.8
New Mexico.....	5,823	+144.7	2,020	3,803	29,079	+63.2	63.9
Texas.....	55,885	+213.0	888	54,997	517,065	-10.6	57.4
Region XI:							
Arizona.....	5,820	-27.6	197	5,623	50,143	+23.2	63.9
Colorado.....	2,444	+73.6	272	2,172	41,266	+16.0	52.4
Idaho.....	2,014	+130.4	675	1,339	46,291	+115.8	66.4
Montana.....	443	+51.2	211	232	12,084	+54.0	38.1
Utah.....	328	+86.4	267	61	6,998	+34.2	23.2
Wyoming.....	99	-4.8	99	0	2,102	+2.8	11.8
Region XII:							
California.....	7,327	+9.1	2,043	5,284	82,246	+40.4	16.7
Nevada.....	141	+45.4	127	14	3,304	+67.1	15.7
Oregon.....	3,751	-53.8	552	3,199	135,770	+35.4	54.5
Washington.....	910	+148.0	374	536	51,654	+53.4	33.1
Territories:							
Alaska.....	2	(1)	2	0	54	-22.8	.5
Hawaii.....	12	(1)	7	5	633	+138.0	5.8

¹ Not computed, because less than 50 placements were made in either period.

² Excludes 8,353 supplementary placements made in cooperation with the Arkansas State Employment Service prior to August and included in data for Arkansas.

³ Increase of more than 1,000 percent.

Chart 2.—Active file of men and women registrants at public employment offices as of end of month, January 1939–December 1941



for the year 1941—an increase of 48 percent over 1940. The proportion of placements of nonwhite workers to total placements averaged about 20 percent throughout the 2-year period 1940–41.

Active file of registrants.—Although somewhat higher than at the end of November, the active file on December 31 was 7 percent lower than it had been a year earlier. The file was larger than at the end of December 1940 in 14 States, including Indiana and Texas which do not regularly clear their files of inactive applications. The greatest relative rises were reported for Oklahoma (134 percent), Arkansas (110 percent), and States in the Southwest and Gulf area. Sizable decreases from December 1940, ranging from 23 to 44 percent, were reported by all the States in the Pacific Coast area and by Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Vermont. Reports from many States indicate that the more complete registration of WPA workers and the registration of agricultural workers seeking employment on defense projects account in part for the larger number of registrants at the end of 1941. Furthermore, a year earlier the active file in several States had been reduced by large placements of construction workers; in 1941 many of these workers again were registered because their projects had been completed.

At the end of December the active file held the applications of 3.1 million male and 1.3 million female job seekers. Whereas the number of male registrants was 11 percent below the number at the end of 1940, female registrants were 3 percent more numerous. The latter showed increases in 28 States; in 12 of these States the file of male registrants was also larger.

Vocational Training Activities, November 1941

The 10,400 trainee placements made by public employment offices in November (table 5) were 1,200 below the October record high, partly because of a reduction in the numbers hired by a few large defense plants which had taken on large groups of trainees in the preceding months. The cooperating agencies—local schools and WPA offices—report, however, that 16,600 additional trainees, a 10-percent increase over October, found employment through means other than the public employment offices. Altogether, 192,400 pre-employment refresher trainees are known to have obtained employment from January through November 1941. The Office of Education, which administers the defense vocational training programs, estimates that more than 50,000 persons are concluding pre-employment training each month and that on November 1, 1941, there were 117,000 persons enrolled in these courses.

As a result of the recruiting program to offset stringencies in the supply of qualified men in many occupations, public employment offices referred 32,600 persons to pre-employment refresher courses during November, and brought to

Table 5.—Placements of trainees from pre-employment refresher courses, by specified characteristic, November and January–November 1941

[Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Jan. 6, 1942]

Characteristic	Placements	
	November 1941	January–November 1941
Total.....	10,399	79,622
Age group:		
Under 21.....	3,607	24,646
21–24.....	2,486	20,813
25–44.....	3,803	30,158
45 and over.....	502	3,998
Unspecified.....	1	7
Race:		
White.....	10,183	78,764
Negro and other.....	216	853
Unspecified.....	0	5
Type of course taken:		
Aviation services.....	4,298	32,008
Drafting and blueprinting.....	106	951
Machine shop.....	2,486	26,428
Sheet-metal work.....	470	4,470
Welding.....	1,112	5,732
All other.....	1,927	10,033
Occupation in which placed:		
Professional and managerial.....	89	872
Clerical and sales.....	263	1,630
Service.....	114	879
Agriculture, fishery, and forestry.....	15	165
Skilled.....	3,541	25,959
Semiskilled.....	4,398	37,323
Unskilled.....	1,977	11,819
Unspecified.....	2	975

303,200 the total number of persons sent to defense training classes during the first 11 months of 1941. Referrals, however, were 3,800 below the October peak, partly because of a scarcity of suitable trainees in some areas, and partly because facilities in other areas were already overtaxed by the record referrals made during the previous 2 months. Public employment offices in November also placed 4,200 persons on NYA youth work defense projects which offer to young people paid training in essential defense occupations.

Difficulty in recruiting trainees in many areas has caused apprehension concerning the availability of potential trainees for future needs. There is, however, a possible source of supply in the groups of workers who are disemployed as a result of material shortages and plant conversion. There is also some evidence that employers will accept women if suitable male trainees are unavailable. An increased number of women were attending classes in riveting, welding, light assembly, and aircraft inspection in November.

The Office of Production Management, on November 8, 1941, authorized training for specific occupations in excess of local needs, so that all available training facilities may be utilized as effectively as possible. Thus persons may be trained in areas with a surplus of facilities or potential trainees in order to meet known or anticipated needs in other areas. The Employment Service has the administrative responsibility of determining available supply, initiating training in areas with supply in excess of local needs, and channeling the trainees to areas where their occupational skills are needed. In the past, trained workers from the Rocky Mountain States, Iowa, Minnesota, and northern Wisconsin have been sent to the aircraft industries on the West Coast, and Kentucky and West Virginia have furnished trained workers to Maryland, Indiana, and Ohio.

A shift from pre-employment refresher to supplementary training was reported in areas where employers were being forced to hire untrained workers to meet urgent needs. This trend may be expected to continue in localities where the demand for trained workers exceeds the available supply.

Placement of trainees.—The three West Coast States made 4,500, or 43 percent of the total placements, in November. California and Oregon,

with 2,700 and 750, respectively, reached new highs in total placements. More than half of all placements for the country as a whole were made by New York, California, Oregon, and Washington. New York and Washington were, however, among the 34 States in which placements declined, as were the important defense States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas.

The effectiveness of the training program and of the placement service is measured in part by the extent to which persons are placed in occupations for which they have received training. Of the 10,400 trainees placed by public employment offices in November, 9,200 or 88 percent obtained jobs in occupations for which they had been trained.

Seventy-six percent of all trainee placements filled job orders which originally requested skilled or semiskilled workers. In the skilled category, about a third of the job orders filled were in machine-shop and related occupations; two-thirds of the placements filling orders for semiskilled workers were in aircraft occupations. Nineteen percent of all placements were in the unskilled categories. The remaining trainees obtained employment in professional, clerical and sales, service, and agricultural, fishery, and forestry occupations.

The heavy demand for aircraft workers, especially in California, New York, Oregon, and Washington, is reflected in the fact that persons who had taken aviation-service courses accounted for 4,300 or 41 percent of all placements, as compared with 38 percent in the previous month. Workers who had taken machine-shop courses comprised 24 percent of the total in November, as against 30 percent in October. Placements from welding and ship- and boatbuilding courses continued to show relative increases. Trainees from these courses accounted for approximately 21 percent of all trainees placed. More than half the 1,900 placements included in the "all other" category were placements of persons who had taken ship- and boatbuilding courses.

Placements of nonwhite workers totaled 220, accounting for 2 percent of the total. This was both the largest number and the highest proportion of such placements on record.

In their reports on jobs found by trainees, co-operating agencies continued to show different patterns from those reported by public employ-

ment offices as to State of employment, age, type of course taken, and occupational category of placements. Trainees who had taken machine-shop courses accounted for most of the placements reported by these agencies. They also reported the placement of a somewhat older group of workers and larger proportions of jobs in skilled occupations.

Applicants accepted as trainees.—California accounted for 7,500, or 23 percent of the total referrals to pre-employment refresher courses, more than three times as many as New York, the next highest State. For the first time, the number of trainees accepted in ship- and boatbuilding courses in California exceeded the number admitted to aviation-service courses.

California was, however, among the 28 States—including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Texas, Washington, and all the New England States except Maine—in which there were fewer referrals in November than in October. The New England States continued to complain of acute stringencies in the supply of workers referable for training in important defense areas. In New York, a few up-State localities reported a shortage of suitable trainees, while the New York City metropolitan area had a large backlog of trainees on hand and had difficulty in finding employment for them. Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee, and Oregon reported sizable increases in referrals in November. In Oregon the number of trainees admitted to aviation-service courses doubled, and this large increase brought the State into third place with respect to the number of referrals made in November.

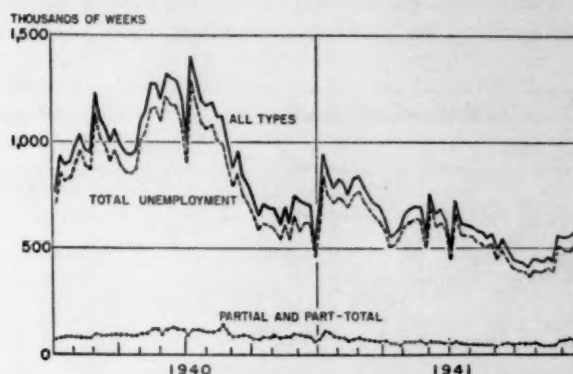
Applicants under 25 years of age accepted as trainees were almost as numerous as all above that age. Twenty-eight percent of the total were less than 21 years old, 21 percent were aged 21 to 24, 45 percent were between 25 and 44 years of age, and those 45 and over accounted for only 6 percent of all referrals.

The number of nonwhite trainees referred in November—1,100—was 169 less than that in the previous month.

Insurance Activities

Abruptly reversing the steady downward trend of the previous 6 months, unemployment compensation payments rose sharply in December. Increases in every jurisdiction except Hawaii raised

Chart 3.—Number of weeks compensated, by type of unemployment, for weeks ended in January 1940–December 1941



total disbursements 32 percent over November to \$27.8 million and brought the year's total to \$345.7 million. The 1941 total, however, was the lowest amount disbursed in any year since benefits first became payable in all States, and was 34 percent below 1940.

Sharply increased volumes of initial claims in December plus large backlogs of unprocessed continued claims in many States indicate that a further rise in benefit disbursements may be anticipated for January.

Although for the country as a whole, increased benefit payments in December were due largely to seasonal reductions in most States, especially in construction but also in logging, canning, and various manufacturing industries, the impact of priorities unemployment was felt for the first time on any significant scale. Sizable lay-offs attributable to material shortages and curtailment orders were confined, however, to a few highly industrialized States. Clearance of the backlog of unprocessed claims accumulated over the Thanksgiving holidays and the additional number of working days in December further served to inflate December benefit payments.

The marked upward movement of benefit payments was accompanied by increases in the weekly average of continued claims received in local offices and in the average number of claimants drawing benefits during weeks ended in December. The weekly average number of continued claims rose 16 percent over November to 731,000, the highest level since July, and the average number of benefit recipients increased 11 percent to 523,000. The highest number of

recipients in any one week in December was 605,000.

Continued claims filed during the month totaled 3.6 million, 39 percent more than in November.

For the year, however, sharp declines in every State resulted in the filing of a total of only 42.6 million continued claims during the year, 37 percent fewer than in 1940. Waiting-period claims accounted

Table 6.—Continued claims received, weeks compensated, and benefits paid, by State, December 1941

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Jan. 23, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Continued claims ¹			Weeks compensated					Benefits paid ²				
	Number	Percent- age change from Novem- ber	Compens- able	Number	Percent- age change from Novem- ber	Type of unemployment			Amount ⁴	Percent- age change from Novem- ber	Type of unemployment		
						Total	Partial and part-total combined ³	Partial only ³			Total	Partial and part-total combined ³	Partial only ³
Total.....	3,617,795	+39.3	2,835,711	2,520,061	+30.4	2,249,784	270,277	192,512	\$27,847,096	+32.2	\$25,930,362	\$1,901,693	\$1,275,547
Region I:													
Connecticut.....	39,939	+40.5	32,623	25,510	+22.0	21,235	4,275	4,217	266,407	+24.5	238,016	28,187	27,664
Maine.....	22,489	+6.2	20,026	20,291	+18.8	14,860	5,431	4,598	143,250	+16.2	109,570	33,682	28,630
Massachusetts.....	168,135	+18.2	137,279	119,297	+4.5	107,721	11,576	10,895	1,209,701	+7.8	1,145,923	62,845	58,465
New Hampshire.....	18,154	-7.2	14,815	14,835	+16.5	9,733	5,102	5,037	110,623	+14.4	84,250	26,373	25,964
Rhode Island.....	27,466	+9.6	23,815	23,815	+8.5	21,504	2,311	(⁵)	253,809	+8.2	242,031	11,778	(⁵)
Vermont.....	4,157	+61.8	3,017	2,646	+43.6	2,439	207	144	23,478	+54.2	22,291	1,174	741
Region II:													
New York.....	562,544	+28.2	422,086	391,568	+20.6	391,568	(⁵)	(⁵)	4,681,287	+21.6	4,681,287	(⁵)	(⁵)
Region III:													
Delaware.....	5,604	+36.0	5,115	5,060	+37.0	4,178	882	780	45,938	+38.8	40,625	5,269	4,623
New Jersey.....	207,793	+28.6	175,638	157,154	+29.9	126,181	30,973	30,621	1,775,590	+29.8	1,562,220	212,246	209,007
Pennsylvania.....	279,804	+74.7	163,759	138,050	+51.4	138,050	(⁵)	(⁵)	1,531,544	+58.9	1,531,544	(⁵)	(⁵)
Region IV:													
Dist. of Col.....	13,982	+9.2	11,750	11,635	+14.9	11,182	453	91	142,260	+17.6	136,812	5,175	1,022
Maryland.....	36,156	+25.0	33,642	31,683	+21.4	25,398	6,285	6,177	362,252	+25.0	315,034	47,001	46,108
North Carolina.....	65,686	+26.5	56,782	53,770	+24.6	49,928	3,842	3,361	346,972	+19.1	332,021	14,669	12,194
Virginia.....	28,766	+22.4	4,519	23,367	+24.2	21,919	1,448	878	199,359	+27.0	190,448	8,651	5,103
West Virginia.....	20,397	+13.8	17,761	17,439	+3.9	13,906	3,533	3,413	170,857	+5.2	144,975	25,882	25,146
Region V:													
Kentucky.....	16,123	+5.3	12,946	25,892	+3.8	23,062	2,830	1,222	189,809	+6.4	176,969	12,494	5,721
Michigan.....	247,286	+146.6	202,374	130,667	+52.1	108,799	21,868	20,698	1,528,164	+43.7	1,443,637	84,527	73,078
Ohio.....	150,211	+31.1	118,075	103,809	+48.1	93,752	10,057	6,697	1,122,967	+57.2	1,061,430	60,050	37,455
Region VI:													
Illinois.....	264,050	+61.6	228,561	215,781	+50.2	169,981	45,800	32,677	2,718,298	+61.0	2,342,156	370,411	251,129
Indiana.....	79,309	+33.0	64,262	64,190	+28.2	56,409	7,781	3,870	748,805	+28.3	697,927	50,719	19,916
Wisconsin.....	61,112	+75.4	45,204	36,688	+61.8	31,576	5,112	3,223	389,908	+63.2	349,210	40,698	23,742
Region VII:													
Alabama.....	46,615	+20.1	35,449	39,691	+48.0	37,840	1,851	381	315,748	+57.0	304,292	11,115	1,922
Florida.....	48,463	+5.9	41,426	40,490	-2.8	36,246	4,244	1,186	404,280	+2.2	375,890	28,390	6,641
Georgia.....	70,494	+49.3	45,765	44,775	+42.3	43,197	1,578	808	366,752	+45.4	356,774	9,978	5,506
Mississippi.....	28,466	+41.0	23,469	21,200	+46.1	19,956	1,244	685	172,872	+40.9	165,635	7,180	3,575
South Carolina.....	36,397	+26.4	30,583	24,139	+24.2	22,611	1,528	758	182,197	+25.5	174,874	7,234	3,342
Tennessee.....	69,484	+12.2	62,948	46,935	+9.6	44,432	2,503	1,157	408,564	+10.8	392,856	15,708	6,550
Region VIII:													
Iowa.....	25,130	+71.4	15,116	15,064	+65.8	13,279	1,785	400	134,944	+73.2	131,389	3,523	1,654
Minnesota.....	59,855	+70.9	48,110	49,597	+84.1	43,343	6,254	3,397	569,382	+89.8	517,625	51,757	27,957
Nebraska.....	12,612	+40.7	9,310	9,624	+56.0	8,734	800	413	93,344	+66.1	86,640	6,704	3,053
North Dakota.....	4,733	+106.5	3,670	2,250	+46.3	2,002	248	90	22,867	+60.8	20,916	1,951	659
South Dakota.....	4,486	+96.9	3,307	3,081	+100.4	2,941	140	(⁵)	26,430	+108.3	25,572	858	(⁵)
Region IX:													
Arkansas.....	19,741	+37.4	16,533	16,533	+43.2	15,885	648	237	112,125	+38.5	108,606	3,519	1,174
Kansas.....	24,800	+21.8	19,449	19,200	+19.7	17,092	2,108	788	188,684	+18.2	173,664	15,020	4,728
Missouri.....	89,515	+22.2	66,575	63,708	+31.4	53,251	10,457	9,573	627,290	+36.6	572,205	54,926	47,490
Oklahoma.....	24,474	+11.1	20,918	20,351	+21.8	17,958	2,393	410	224,121	+22.0	206,165	17,956	2,605
Region X:													
Louisiana.....	83,003	+9.4	66,692	61,047	+16.5	57,232	3,815	1,656	606,899	+15.8	578,356	27,913	10,543
New Mexico.....	6,898	+39.6	6,183	5,522	+45.6	5,243	279	75	52,549	+48.4	50,307	2,242	565
Texas.....	91,499	+29.6	78,265	53,434	+52.9	48,064	5,370	278	427,943	+54.5	401,496	26,361	856
Region XI:													
Arizona.....	7,520	+7.1	6,590	6,618	+8.4	6,287	331	9	77,289	+10.2	74,605	2,684	45
Colorado.....	14,708	+30.0	11,387	10,634	+30.1	9,872	762	343	108,855	+35.1	102,980	5,875	2,445
Idaho.....	12,173	+123.4	8,628	5,430	+69.7	5,128	302	291	63,422	+75.8	60,817	2,576	2,508
Montana.....	17,529	+61.2	12,691	11,541	+72.0	11,541	(⁵)	(⁵)	127,523	+77.2	127,523	(⁵)	(⁵)
Utah.....	14,370	+19.6	12,824	12,680	+15.9	11,449	1,231	334	165,911	+19.7	154,102	11,809	2,627
Wyoming.....	4,621	+80.4	3,136	2,813	+70.7	2,474	339	90	36,982	+71.0	33,945	3,037	566
Region XII:													
California.....	398,027	+42.0	334,352	269,917	+22.9	227,554	42,363	26,240	3,728,366	+22.5	3,318,421	407,929	241,886
Nevada.....	4,866	+29.8	4,150	3,306	+34.8	3,069	237	101	43,277	+35.7	41,104	2,173	860
Oregon.....	23,417	+56.8	16,000	13,175	+34.2	10,923	2,252	1,228	167,925	+38.0	148,277	19,117	9,810
Washington.....	51,268	+65.0	34,917	31,823	+62.2	26,783	5,040	2,705	405,152	+65.6	354,111	51,041	29,374
Territories:													
Alaska.....	1,777	+23.7	1,213	1,037	+21.8	1,003	34	0	15,017	+21.6	14,649	368	0
Hawaii.....	1,601	-2.6	1,406	1,299	-9.7	1,014	285	280	9,108	-20.2	8,190	918	881

¹ Waiting-period claims are represented by difference between total number and number of compensable claims.

² Benefits for partial and part-total unemployment are not provided by State law in Montana, New York, and Pennsylvania.

³ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks.

⁴ Includes supplemental payments, not classified by type of unemployment.

⁵ Data for partial unemployment included with data for part-total unemployment.

for 22 percent of all continued claims filed during 1941, virtually the same proportion as in the previous year.

Weeks compensated.—After declining steadily for 6 successive months, the number of weeks compensated for all types of unemployment rose 30 percent over November to 2.5 million (table 6). Though this increase was much greater than the 3-percent rise that took place a year earlier, the number of weeks compensated were still 15 percent fewer than in December 1940. In all, 32.3 million weeks of unemployment were compensated in 1941, 37 percent less than in 1940. The number of weeks compensated for total unemployment declined by 37 percent and that for partial and part-total unemployment, by 39 percent.

Continued increase—in December, 29 percent—in the number of weeks of compensated partial unemployment reflected shortened work schedules in many consumer-goods plants. Weeks of total unemployment compensated increased 31 percent—the first rise recorded since May. For States compensating for this type of unemployment, partial and part-total represented 14 percent of all weeks compensated in December, as compared with 11 percent in November.

Every jurisdiction except Florida and Hawaii reported increases in the number of weeks of compensated unemployment. In 13 States, largely in the North Central and Rocky Mountain regions, the increases were 50 percent or more, and in 25 States they ranged from 20 to 50 percent. The

Chart 4.—Number of waiting-period and compensable continued claims received, for weeks ended in January 1940–December 1941

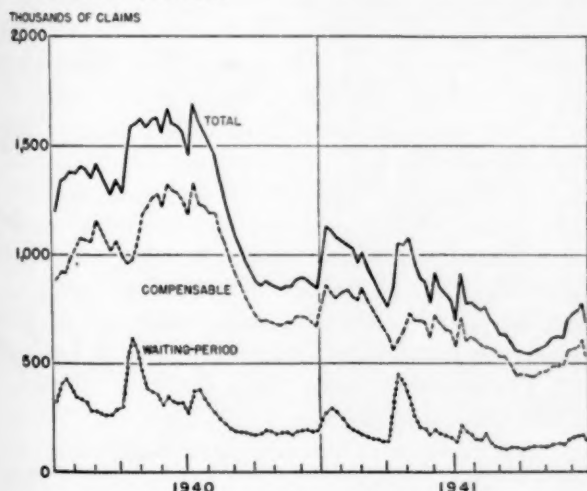


Table 7.—Continued claims received for all types of unemployment,¹ by State, for weeks ended in December 1941

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Jan. 21, 1942; amounts in thousands]

Social Security Board region and State	Weekly average		Number for week ended—			
	Num- ber	Per- centage change from No- vem- ber ²	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
Type of unemployment:						
All types.....	731.0	+15.9	723.0	739.8	776.3	684.4
Total only.....	653.7	+16.8	644.7	661.7	692.1	614.5
Partial and part- total ³	77.3	+9.0	78.3	78.1	84.2	69.9
All types						
Region I:						
Connecticut.....	8.2	+17.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	10.5
Maine.....	4.8	-3.7	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.5
Massachusetts.....	34.8	-1.1	34.3	33.0	34.2	37.9
New Hampshire.....	4.0	-12.3	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.0
Rhode Island.....	6.1	-1.7	6.3	6.5	6.5	5.0
Vermont.....	.9	+39.3	.8	.8	.9	.9
Region II:						
New York ³	117.3	+9.6	110.6	121.2	116.6	120.7
Region III:						
Delaware.....	1.2	+14.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
New Jersey.....	42.4	+8.0	42.1	42.1	43.0	42.6
Pennsylvania ³	57.2	+44.2	72.0	61.4	51.3	44.1
Region IV:						
Dist. of Col.....	3.0	-3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6
Maryland.....	7.8	+7.6	8.0	8.2	7.3	7.7
North Carolina.....	13.4	+7.3	15.3	15.4	15.2	7.9
Virginia.....	6.2	+11.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.8
West Virginia.....	4.4	-1.5	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.2
Region V:						
Kentucky.....	3.5	+1.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	2.6
Michigan.....	34.1	+36.5	27.8	29.4	31.3	48.0
Ohio.....	28.3	+5.3	28.8	30.5	30.8	23.0
Region VI:						
Illinois.....	57.3	+44.7	43.7	49.3	89.8	46.6
Indiana.....	17.0	+15.2	18.1	16.8	17.8	15.4
Wisconsin.....	11.7	+41.4	10.4	11.4	12.2	12.8
Region VII:						
Alabama.....	9.2	-8	10.1	10.8	10.8	5.0
Florida.....	10.3	-11.8	10.1	10.8	9.9	10.4
Georgia.....	14.5	+26.4	14.3	15.2	15.3	13.2
Mississippi.....	6.0	+27.9	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.6
South Carolina.....	7.0	-2	8.2	9.1	8.5	2.1
Tennessee.....	13.6	-10.6	16.8	16.0	16.4	5.3
Region VIII:						
Iowa.....	5.2	+48.4	4.3	5.0	5.5	6.1
Minnesota.....	12.4	+45.6	10.8	12.1	13.7	12.8
Nebraska.....	2.6	+21.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8
North Dakota.....	1.0	+79.6	.8	.9	1.0	1.1
South Dakota.....	.9	+76.3	.8	.9	1.0	1.0
Region IX:						
Arkansas.....	4.2	+19.2	4.8	4.1	4.2	3.8
Kansas.....	5.4	+10.0	5.8	5.2	5.7	4.8
Missouri.....	18.9	+7.8	19.8	18.9	18.9	18.0
Oklahoma.....	4.9	-7.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.2
Region X:						
Louisiana.....	16.3	-10.2	18.8	18.2	19.5	8.8
New Mexico.....	1.5	+25.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Texas.....	19.8	+17.2	20.8	20.4	20.0	18.3
Region XI:						
Arizona.....	1.7	+5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6
Colorado.....	3.2	+17.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0
Idaho.....	2.5	+103.5	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.0
Montana ³	3.8	+74.6	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.0
Utah.....	3.2	+8.0	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.9
Wyoming.....	1.0	+65.7	.9	1.0	1.1	.9
Region XII:						
California.....	81.6	+19.4	77.6	83.5	85.0	80.2
Nevada.....	1.0	+21.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
Oregon.....	4.4	+25.6	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.3
Washington.....	10.6	+45.9	9.0	11.4	11.1	10.7
Territories:						
Alaska.....	.4	+19.0	.4	.2	.4	.7
Hawaii.....	.3	-33.0	.5	.2	.2	.3

¹ Includes claims for total, partial, and part-total unemployment.

² Based on unrounded data.

³ Montana, New York, and Pennsylvania do not provide benefits for partial and part-total unemployment.

number of weeks compensated for partial and part-total unemployment represented one-fifth or more of all weeks compensated in Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and West Virginia.

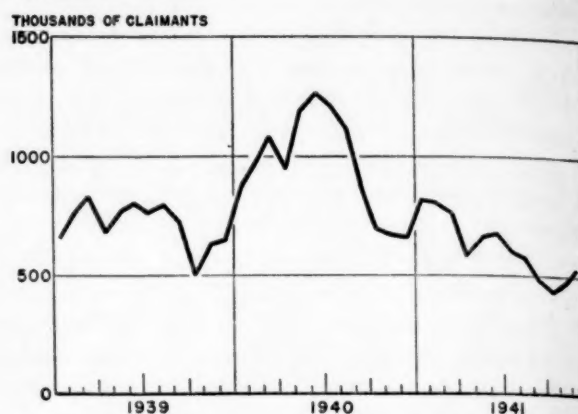
Benefit payments.—The highly industrialized areas of the Nation were most sharply affected by curtailed automobile and rubber output and by material shortages in other industries. Among the leading industrial States, the largest percentage increases in benefit payments, ranging from 44 to 63 percent, occurred in Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas, and Michigan, in descending order (table 6). Seasonal lay-offs, however, accounted for a large part of the rise in payments in all these States except Michigan and Wisconsin.

The largest percentage increases in benefit payments over November were reported for the agricultural States of the North Central and Rocky Mountain regions, primarily because of seasonal lay-offs. Other substantial increases were those of 66 percent in Washington, 54 percent in Vermont, and 38 percent in Oregon. These increases resulted largely from lay-offs in building construction, longshore work, and lumber manufacturing in Washington; in quarrying and highway construction in Vermont; and in lumber operations and construction in Oregon. The gains in payments of 57 percent in Alabama, 45 percent in Georgia, and 41 percent in Mississippi were attributable chiefly to lay-offs on defense construction projects, although seasonal and priorities unemployment were also factors. In Alabama, payments made to coal miners whose claims had been in litigation since 1939 served to inflate the benefit figures.

The decline in benefit payments in 1941 as compared with 1940 was shared by every State except the District of Columbia and Louisiana, where the increases were primarily due to liberalized benefit provisions. Declines of as much as 42 to 55 percent were recorded by 17 jurisdictions.

Claims received.—The December 1941 increase in continued claims receipts was almost four times as great as the increases which occurred in the last month of the 2 preceding years. Receipts were, however, below those for December 1939 and 1940 by 14 and 10 percent, respectively. Only 11 States received more continued claims in December 1941 than in December 1940. These

Chart 5.—Average weekly number of claimants drawing benefits, by month, January 1939–December 1941¹



¹ Benefits not payable in Illinois and Montana until July 1939.

States represented either industrialized areas in which substantial priorities unemployment occurred this December—such as Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, and Wisconsin—or areas in which the high volume of construction activity had slackened—such as Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Eighty-nine percent of the 3.6 million continued claims received in December were for total unemployment; the remainder were for partial and part-total unemployment. Except for slight decreases in Hawaii and New Hampshire, every jurisdiction received a greater volume of continued claims in December than in November (table 6). Increases of 20 percent or more were reported by 38 States, including 16 of the leading industrial States. The weekly volume of such claim receipts rose rapidly from the beginning to the end of the month (table 7).

The 247,000 claims received in Michigan were approximately 2½ times the November receipts. More than two-fifths of the increase over November occurred in the Detroit area and approximately a third in the cities of Flint, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Muskegon, Pontiac, and Saginaw.

Idaho and North Dakota reported increases of more than 100 percent, but the number of claims involved was small (table 6). Sharp rises, ranging from 62 to 75 percent, likewise occurred in such important industrial States as Illinois, Washington, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

The December increase in waiting-period claims was relatively somewhat greater than that for compensable claims. This difference reflects the

Table 8.—Average weekly number of claimants receiving benefits, number receiving first payments, and number exhausting benefit rights, by State, December 1941

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Jan. 19, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Claimants receiving benefits ¹		Claimants receiving first payments		Claimants exhausting benefit rights	
	Average weekly number	Percentage change from November	Number	Percentage change from November	Number	Percentage change from November
Total.....	522,982	+11.2	254,699	+30.0	103,430	+21.6
Region I:						
Connecticut.....	5,501	+10.2	3,711	+29.2	891	+17.2
Maine.....	4,225	+5.7	2,023	-11.8	527	+55.4
Massachusetts.....	27,208	-2.3	10,584	-7.1	4,113	+5.2
New Hampshire.....	3,352	+11.5	1,307	-17.3	388	+55.8
Rhode Island.....	5,296	-2.3	2,736	+1.0	1,071	+9.1
Vermont.....	575	+32.2	293	+50.2	125	+98.4
Region II:						
New York.....	77,988	-1.1	35,191	+20.1	20,097	+11.6
Region III:						
Delaware.....	1,066	+15.7	748	+70.4	248	+72.2
New Jersey.....	34,036	+17.6	17,684	+23.5	8,350	+50.4
Pennsylvania.....	29,790	+25.1	21,347	+74.9	9,733	+51.8
Region IV:						
Dist. of Col.....	2,449	+8	929	+3.8	358	+8.5
Maryland.....	7,022	+12.2	3,309	+52.8	1,678	+13.7
North Carolina.....	11,437	+10.4	5,433	+39.1	1,942	+11.5
Virginia.....	4,852	+7.6	2,399	+34.7	1,129	+28.4
West Virginia.....	3,607	-12.0	1,828	+22.5	697	+34.6
Region V:						
Kentucky.....	5,710	+2.7	2,497	-14.1	900	+1.2
Michigan.....	32,667	+58.5	11,195	+30.7	2,846	-4.0
Ohio.....	15,449	-13.3	10,849	+33.6	2,791	+53.4
Region VI:						
Illinois.....	36,331	+5.1	26,633	+58.6	6,737	+22.7
Indiana.....	14,294	+15.8	(²)		(²)	
Wisconsin.....	7,541	+40.9	(²)		(²)	
Region VII:						
Alabama.....	7,745	+18.7	3,199	+32.0	1,042	+5.4
Florida.....	8,580	-17.1	4,035	+18.8	2,663	-14.4
Georgia.....	9,140	+21.4	4,912	+49.3	1,598	+19.4
Mississippi.....	4,024	+18.4	2,318	+37.4	653	+1.0
South Carolina.....	5,335	+11.0	2,631	+18.7	573	-38.7
Tennessee.....	10,404	+2.0	5,210	+8.3	1,643	-17.7
Region VIII:						
Iowa.....	2,920	+28.4	2,247	+121.2	1,039	+112.0
Minnesota.....	9,340	+43.1	5,052	+85.5	2,388	+92.1
Nebraska.....	1,935	+26.6	1,039	+51.7	391	+48.7
North Dakota.....	562	+60.1	270	+67.7	92	+70.4
South Dakota.....	628	+70.6	451	+127.8	139	+54.4
Region IX:						
Arkansas.....	3,566	+24.8	2,198	+42.5	1,025	+17.7
Kansas.....	4,254	+9.9	2,257	+3.0	746	+18.6
Missouri.....	13,814	+18.4	5,907	+22.0	2,940	+42.3
Oklahoma.....	4,135	+3.9	2,086	-2.4	944	+35.4
Region X:						
Louisiana.....	12,607	(³)	5,749	+6.5	3,488	+15.4
New Mexico.....	1,130	+21.5	640	+53.1	195	+41.3
Texas.....	10,123	+17.3	6,896	+60.5	2,412	-4.2
Region XI:						
Arizona.....	1,438	-6	933	+24.2	524	+12.9
Colorado.....	2,253	+13.1	1,149	+49.8	517	+31.6
Idaho.....	1,306	+71.4	1,026	+154.0	416	+155.2
Montana.....	2,376	+77.0	1,362	+83.1	423	+17.2
Utah.....	2,752	+4.2	1,222	+77.6	939	(⁴)
Wyoming.....	606	+60.3	440	+51.2	137	+39.8
Region XII:						
California.....	60,838	+13.7	24,105	+17.6	9,049	+15.6
Nevada.....	726	+26.9	328	+38.4	130	+42.8
Oregon.....	2,753	+27.8	1,889	+46.9	923	+23.4
Washington.....	6,907	+52.7	4,147	+64.6	1,078	+60.2
Territories:						
Alaska.....	172	-15.3	170	+10.4	45	-6.2
Hawaii.....	247	-36.0	135	-17.2	57	+67.6

¹ Represents average number of weeks of unemployment compensated during weeks ended within month.

² Excludes Indiana and Wisconsin, for which data are not comparable.

³ Represents claimants exhausting benefit rights under uniform-duration provisions of State law.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Not computed, because no claimants exhausted benefit rights during November.

increased amount of new unemployment in December, much of which will not reach compensable status until January. Waiting-period claims rose 46 percent over November to 782,000, while compensable claims increased 38 percent to 2.8 million.

Both waiting-period and compensable claims declined sharply for the year as a whole. The former dropped 38 percent from 1940 to 9.4 million; the latter, 36 percent to 33.2 million.

Initial claims received in local offices during December rose 64 percent over November to 999,000, more than triple the percentage increase which occurred in the same month last year. All but nine jurisdictions shared in the rise. Initial claims in Michigan multiplied sevenfold, rising from 26,800 to 192,400. Greater than usual increases were also reported by Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania. Initial claims in December 1941 were 22 percent more numerous than in December 1940.

For 1941, local-office initial claim receipts declined to 8.6 million, 23 percent below 1940 and 17 percent less than in 1939. The only States that showed increases over 1940 were West Virginia (30 percent), Michigan (8 percent), and Florida (1 percent). Decreases of slightly more than 50 percent were reported by New Hampshire and Vermont, while declines of 25-50 percent were reported by 24 States.

First payments and exhaustions.—First payments in December 1941 were 4.6 percent more numerous than in December 1940. For the last 3 months of 1941, however, they were 11 percent fewer than in the corresponding period of 1940. In 1941 the number of claimants receiving first payments declined to 3.3 million, 34 percent below 1940. The 1.5 million claimants exhausting their benefit rights during the year represented a decline of 40 percent from the 1940 figure. Almost half of those who received first benefit payments at some time in 1941 exhausted their rights to benefits before the end of the year. In Wyoming the ratio was 9 out of every 10. In 18 other jurisdictions 5 to 6 out of every 10 individuals who received first payments in 1941 exhausted their benefit rights.

Characteristics of Placements, Third Quarter, 1941

The 1.6 million jobs filled by public employment offices in the third quarter of 1941 was the highest

number for any quarter since 1935. Because most of the placements made in the earlier period, however, were made on public works and work relief projects, the number of jobs filled in privately managed enterprises during July-September 1941 is undoubtedly the highest in the history of the United States Employment Service.

There had been a 31-percent increase from the first to the second quarter of the year, but placements in the third quarter surpassed the high mark of the previous quarter by 10 percent. Third-quarter placements were 57 percent above those in the corresponding period of 1940, and 60 percent above the third quarter of 1939.

The major part of the rise during the third quarter occurred in manufacturing and construction. These two industry divisions—the ones which have seen the greatest acceleration under the defense program—accounted for 47,000 and 80,000, respectively, 90 percent of the 140,000 increase over April-June. Construction placements increased 35 percent from the previous quarter (table 9) and were nearly double those in the third quarter of 1940. Jobs filled in manufacturing rose 16 percent from the second to the third quarter of 1941 and were 74 percent above the volume in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Three States—California, New York, and Texas—

accounted for a fourth of all placements. An additional 25 percent of all placements were made in seven other States—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Industrial characteristics.—The 348,000 placements in manufacturing and the 311,000 in construction together comprised more than 42 percent of all placements, as compared with 36 percent of the total a year earlier. The service industries, however, continued to account for the largest number of placements—468,000 or 30 percent of all jobs filled. Approximately 8 percent of total placements were made in agriculture, forestry, and fishery, and about 15 percent in wholesale and retail trade.

The largest percentage increase in placements over the second quarter of 1941 for any industry division was the 41-percent seasonal rise in agriculture, forestry, and fishery. Wholesale and retail trade and the service industries were the only groups in which the volume of placements declined from the previous quarter, but even these groups showed substantial gains over the third quarter of 1940.

The number of placements in selected industries important to national defense continued the rise begun in November 1940, but at a less rapid rate. While the number of jobs filled in these industries in the first and second quarters of the year rose 25 and 36 percent, respectively, over the preceding quarters, the 149,000 placements in the third quarter were only 11 percent above the second-quarter total. Actual declines of from less than 1 percent to as much as 39 percent in the number of jobs filled were reported for 12 of the 20 selected industries. In the industrial-chemical, electrical, and nonelectrical machinery industries, placements declined 32, 20, and 3 percent, respectively; in the previous quarters, placements in all these industries had increased sharply. Placements in establishments manufacturing iron and steel and their products reflected both the effect of raw-material shortages and operations at almost full capacity, by increasing only 2 percent in the third quarter, whereas they had increased 15 percent in the first quarter and 39 percent in the second.

On the other hand, sizable increases in the volume of placements were recorded for the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. Approximately 37,000 jobs were filled in establishments producing

Table 9.—Complete placements of men and women, by industry and race, July-September 1941

[Corrected to Nov. 28, 1941]

Industry division	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percentage change from April-June 1941	Total	White	Total	White
Total.....	1,554,333	+9.9	1,029,131	854,502	525,202	380,511
Agriculture, forestry, and fishery.....	129,645	+40.6	118,782	107,080	10,863	7,416
Mining.....	8,838	+26.7	8,629	7,938	209	207
Construction.....	311,007	+34.6	308,849	241,624	2,158	2,088
Manufacturing.....	347,572	+15.5	238,085	220,355	109,487	100,392
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	42,815	+7.8	39,513	32,717	3,302	2,667
Wholesale and retail trade.....	230,742	-1.6	134,368	109,886	96,374	91,514
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	12,659	+4	7,470	5,927	5,189	4,895
Service industries.....	468,157	-5.0	170,738	126,403	297,419	171,135
Domestic service.....	290,438	-9.7	58,274	36,367	232,164	113,621
Regular Government agencies.....	27,234	+8.3	23,001	17,738	4,233	3,927
Government relief projects.....	29,428	+34.6	19,754	17,434	9,674	8,496
Other service.....	121,057	-2.5	69,709	54,864	51,348	45,091
Establishments not elsewhere classified.....	2,898	-7.3	2,697	2,572	201	197

Table 10.—Complete placements of men and women in selected defense industries, by race, July–September 1941

[Corrected to Nov. 28, 1941]

Industry	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percentage change from April–June 1941	Total	White	Total	White
Total.....	140,391	+10.5	132,513	128,356	16,878	16,677
Aircraft and parts.....	37,124	+66.9	35,806	35,592	1,318	1,315
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	7,388	— .4	6,412	6,277	976	972
Clocks and watches.....	745	—21.5	358	353	387	387
Electrical machinery.....	14,340	—20.4	9,093	8,989	5,247	5,230
Hardwood distillation, charcoal, and naval stores.....	120	+7.1	117	83	3	3
Industrial chemicals.....	6,064	—32.2	5,337	4,994	727	718
Industrial rubber goods.....	467	—8.1	349	340	118	117
Iron and steel and their products.....	25,982	+1.8	23,194	21,961	2,788	2,768
Lighting fixtures.....	1,005	+28.0	706	674	299	293
Machinery (except electrical).....	22,983	—2.8	20,978	20,461	2,005	1,995
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	3,493	+57.5	2,458	2,077	1,035	928
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	114	+11.8	96	95	18	15
Nonferrous-metal products not elsewhere classified.....	4,960	+22.0	4,457	4,312	503	501
Petroleum refining.....	1,859	—15.3	1,624	1,457	235	232
Primary alloying, and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals (except aluminum).....	754	—23.8	585	561	169	167
Professional and scientific instruments, photographic apparatus, and optical goods.....	1,534	—7.1	1,110	1,085	424	417
Railroad equipment.....	1,880	—23.4	1,840	1,822	40	40
Ship and boatbuilding and repair.....	17,336	+50.1	17,087	16,353	249	247
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments, equipment, and supplies.....	659	—38.8	408	383	251	246
Tires and inner tubes.....	584	—25.7	408	487	86	86

aircraft and parts; this number represented a rise of 15,000 or 67 percent over the previous quarter, and was more than twice the number in the first 3 months of the year. For the first time, the Employment Service made more placements in the aircraft and parts industry than in any other of the 20 selected defense industries. Placements in ship- and boatbuilding and repair establishments totaled 17,000, about 5,800 or 50 percent more than in the second quarter of 1941 and approximately 2½ times the volume in the first quarter.

The greatest number of placements, 27,400, was of all-around carpenters. Other construction occupations for which a large number of placements were reported were finish carpenters (11,700), painters (8,800), and rough carpenters (6,600). In aircraft-manufacturing occupations, the bulk of placements consisted of aircraft riveters (10,000), aircraft sheet-metal workers (4,300), and detail assemblers (4,000). Large numbers of machinist apprentices (4,000), arc welders (3,800), and all-around machinists (3,600) were also placed.

Occupational characteristics.—More of the jobs filled were in the unskilled category than in any other. Unskilled occupations accounted for 494,000 placements, 26 percent more than in the previous quarter; for the first time since the third

quarter of 1940, they supplanted service occupations in the number of placements made. Except for service and clerical and sales, all major occupational groups showed increases over the previous quarter. Compared with the same period last year, placements in unskilled occupations more than doubled, while jobs filled in the skilled and semiskilled classes each increased by about 60 percent.

The gradual rise since January–March 1940 in professional and managerial jobs filled is probably due to the demands of new defense plants for managerial personnel and for professional workers in all phases of the defense program.

Personal characteristics.—As reflected in placements made by public employment offices during the first 9 months of 1941, relaxation of age restrictions for both younger and older workers appears thus far to have been the one notable modification in employer hiring practices under the impact of the defense emergency.

The age group showing the greatest spurt in placements was the one under 21, in which placements totaled 353,000 (table 11). This number was almost double the July–September 1940 figure and 24 percent more than in the previous quarter, although total placements had increased only 57 percent over the third quarter of 1940 and 10 percent over the previous quarter. The group

Table 11.—Complete placements of men and women, by age and race, July–September 1941

[Corrected to Nov. 28, 1941]

Age group	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Per-centage change from April–June 1941	Total	White	Total	White
Total.....	1,554,333	+9.9	1,029,131	854,502	525,202	380,511
Under 21.....	353,157	+24.3	225,823	197,225	127,334	108,707
21–24.....	246,382	+5.6	160,155	129,838	86,227	63,773
25–29.....	217,516	+7.0	146,679	116,927	70,837	46,583
30–34.....	174,540	+8.5	117,285	93,564	57,255	36,250
35–39.....	150,425	+6.7	97,453	78,151	52,972	33,729
40–44.....	134,091	+6.0	87,221	71,350	46,870	29,807
45–49.....	108,681	+3.5	73,145	61,067	35,536	25,183
50–54.....	78,595	+5.9	53,367	46,279	25,228	18,385
55–59.....	51,950	+8.8	38,005	33,505	13,945	10,755
60–64.....	26,866	+11.4	20,099	18,038	6,767	5,517
65 and over.....	11,149	+3.9	9,067	7,756	2,082	1,706
Unspecified.....	981	-----	832	802	149	116

under 21 years of age accounted for 23 percent of all placements in July–September as against 19 percent in the corresponding period of 1940.

In the age groups above 54, placements showed a 76-percent increase, compared to the third quarter of 1940. The total of all the groups aged 21–54 recorded an increase of only 47 percent over the same period.

Women have not been sharing proportionately in the expanded volume of placements by public employment offices; the ratio of placements of women to all placements has declined fairly steadily since the third quarter of 1940. Whereas the 525,000 jobs filled by women in the third quarter of 1941 (table 12) were 36 percent above the number filled in the same quarter of 1940, they constituted only 34 percent of total placements as against 39 percent a year earlier. In manufacturing and in trade the proportion of placements of women decreased sharply over the year, from 41 to 32 percent and from 49 to 42 percent, respectively. Relatively fewer women than men were qualified for much of the defense work that has opened up in many manufacturing industries. Placements of women in service, especially domestic service, and in manufacturing industries accounted for approximately three-fourths of all placements of women, virtually the same proportion as in July–September 1940.

Although jobs filled by women accounted for 32 percent of all placements in manufacturing as a whole, they were only 11 percent of the total

placed in the selected defense industries. This disparity is probably due to the fact that most of the 20 selected industries involve heavy or highly skilled work for which women are not suited or for which they have not been adequately trained.

Twenty-one percent of all jobs filled were filled by nonwhite workers, the same proportion as in the preceding quarter, but slightly higher than in the third quarter of 1940. The major part of the rise over last year is attributable to placements in service industries, for which the ratio of nonwhite to total placements was 36 as against 30 percent for the third quarter of 1940. This change reflects the shift of qualified white workers to more remunerative and desirable industrial jobs and their replacement by nonwhite workers. Placements of nonwhite workers in the service industries, especially of women, were concentrated in domestic service. Slight increases over July–September 1940 in the proportion of nonwhite placements were also reported for construction, finance, and trade. On the other hand, the proportions in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and transportation decreased somewhat.

In manufacturing, 7.7 percent of all placements were of nonwhite workers, but in the selected defense industries the percentage was only 2.9 percent. In the previous quarter the corresponding percentages were 5.8 and 3.0. Almost 100,000 or three-fifths of all placements of male nonwhite workers were in unskilled jobs, and about half as many were in service occupations.

Geographic distribution.—Among the 14 States

Table 12.—Complete placements of men and women, by occupation and race, July–September 1941

[Corrected to Nov. 28, 1941]

Occupational group	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Per-centage change from April–June 1941	Total	White	Total	White
Total.....	1,554,333	+9.9	1,029,131	854,502	525,202	380,511
Professional and managerial.....	13,305	+31.0	9,455	9,327	3,850	3,794
Clerical and sales.....	149,391	–4.1	55,752	54,710	93,639	93,020
Service.....	446,037	–5.3	142,798	94,677	303,239	177,160
Agricultural, fishery, and forestry.....	134,420	+29.9	123,222	109,366	11,198	7,588
Skilled.....	139,583	+10.2	132,536	128,777	7,047	6,405
Semiskilled.....	177,617	+13.7	128,613	120,869	49,004	44,569
Unskilled.....	493,751	+26.4	436,580	336,603	57,171	47,921
Unspecified.....	229	-----	175	173	54	54

which failed to show an increase in placements over the previous quarter were 5 of the 15 major defense States—Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. Decreases in these States ranged from 1,100 in Connecticut to 7,300 in Illinois, principally because of fewer placements in construction, manufacturing, and service. As a group, however, the major defense States continued to account for the majority of placements. Thirty-nine percent of all jobs filled were in the 6 States of California, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Addition of the other 9 defense States raises the proportion to 60 percent.

Although seasonal agricultural needs were responsible for significant increases in placements in several States, defense activity remained the determining factor in the others. The largest percentage gain—206 percent—was in North Dakota, where the demand for hands to harvest the wheat crop gave rise to large numbers of placements. Other increases in agricultural States took place in New Mexico (54 percent), South Dakota (45 percent), and Montana (30 percent). The second largest rise reported for any State was the 124-percent increase in Mississippi. Augmented construction or manufacturing activity was chiefly responsible for the increase in Mississippi, and also in Wyoming with its 68-percent rise, Oregon with a 42-percent rise, and Florida, New Hampshire, Texas, and Utah with 30-percent rises. The greatest absolute increases over the second quarter were in Texas (26,700), North Dakota (17,900), Mississippi (16,900), California (16,800), New York (15,500), and Oregon (10,900).

Clearance.—The number of placements effected through interarea clearance rose 13 percent over the second quarter to 31,000, although it was 38 percent below the total for the first quarter of the year. The 18,000 construction placements and the 9,000 manufacturing placements together comprised 87 percent of all interarea clearance. Almost all the clearance placements in manufacturing (95 percent) were in the 20 selected defense industries; the aircraft and parts industry alone accounted for about three-fourths of the total. The concentration of clearance placements in construction reflects the special service rendered contractors building defense projects in rural areas where local supplies of labor are inadequate.

Skilled and unskilled workers each accounted for one-third of all jobs filled through interarea

clearance. Most of these workers were placed in construction occupations. The semiskilled category accounted for approximately 20 percent of clearance placements, more than half of them in the aircraft industry. Clearance placements in the professional and managerial, clerical and sales, and service occupations continued to be small in volume. Younger workers appeared to be more acceptable for or more willing to take jobs in areas other than the ones in which they were registered than older persons. About two-thirds of all clearance placements were in the age groups under 35. The greatest number of placements, 5,800, was in the 21-24 age group, and there were 5,600 in the group under 21.

Financial Transactions, Fourth Quarter, 1941

The first full year of the defense program brought boom conditions to many communities throughout the country, which resulted in marked reductions in the numbers of persons unemployed. These developments were reflected in the financial operations under State unemployment compensation laws in several ways:

1. For the first time, contributions collected in a single calendar year exceeded \$1 billion. Collections were higher by \$153 million or 18 percent than in 1940.
2. Benefit payments totaled only \$344 million, 34 percent less than in 1940.
3. More than \$2.5 billion was available for benefits at the end of the year, \$707 million more than on December 31, 1940.
4. No State paid more in benefits than it collected during the year; the ratio of payments to each \$1 of contributions collected ranged from 7 cents in Hawaii to 86 cents in Montana.

Collections.—Increases in pay rolls during the third quarter of 1941 were reflected in increased fourth-quarter collections which totaled \$278 million, an amount 30 percent above collections in the last quarter of 1940. Collections were larger than in the third quarter of 1941 in 46 of the 50 States submitting comparable data for both periods (table 13). In Hawaii, increases in military-construction and in seasonal canning activities brought the total collected to 2½ times the third-quarter figure. The same factors accounted for the 61-percent rise in Alaska. Wisconsin's 52-percent rise resulted in part from increased voluntary contributions. Increased construction

Table 13.—State unemployment compensation funds available for benefits, cumulative collections and interest, and benefits paid, by State, by specified period through December 1941

[Data reported by State agencies,¹ corrected to Jan. 26, 1942; amounts in thousands]

Social Security Board region and State	Month and year benefits first payable	Funds available for benefits as of Dec. 31, 1941		Collections ⁴					Benefits paid ⁷			
		Amount ²	Percent-age change ³ from Sept. 30, 1941	Cumulative through December 1941 ⁴		January-December 1941	October-December 1941		Cumulative through December 1941 ⁵	January-December 1941	October-December 1941	
				Collections and interest ⁶	Collections		Amount	Percent-age change ³ from July-September 1941			Amount	Percent-age change ³ from July-September 1941
Total.....		\$2,524,460	+9.7	\$4,318,613	\$4,161,608	\$1,006,327	\$278,359	+5.8	\$1,688,251	\$344,321	\$69,399	-12.1
Region I:												
Connecticut.....	Jan. 1938..	64,355	+9.1	90,287	87,025	23,222	5,682	+4.7	25,140	2,586	684	+31.3
Maine.....	do.....	7,622	+18.4	20,449	20,039	5,005	1,495	+14.9	12,572	1,543	352	+38.7
Massachusetts.....	do.....	108,931	+9.7	206,626	199,295	45,956	12,479	+2.9	95,382	17,482	3,453	-18.6
New Hampshire.....	do.....	8,157	+7.3	16,056	15,475	3,050	778	+8.9	7,661	1,075	272	+70.1
Rhode Island.....	do.....	21,814	+16.6	48,454	47,337	13,327	3,719	+1.9	26,488	3,570	739	-10.1
Vermont.....	do.....	4,587	+11.1	7,681	7,404	1,726	484	+11.3	2,767	458	52	+33.9
Region II:												
New York.....	do.....	289,735	+11.3	629,871	610,870	145,567	39,295	+2.2	333,278	67,130	11,578	-33.6
Region III:												
Delaware.....	Jan. 1939..	9,438	+8.2	11,979	11,445	2,801	773	+4.2	2,080	526	113	+41.1
New Jersey.....	do.....	181,168	+8.3	231,479	221,340	61,685	17,266	+5.1	46,042	15,171	4,436	+12.8
Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 1938..	210,247	+13.2	410,756	399,352	97,707	27,183	+5.1	193,810	23,401	3,805	-6.2
Region IV:												
Dist. of Col.....	do.....	24,638	+6.7	32,754	31,124	6,467	1,787	+2.2	7,326	2,122	388	-6.7
Maryland.....	do.....	33,613	+13.3	62,240	60,497	16,650	4,742	+9.0	27,432	4,879	990	-30.3
North Carolina.....	do.....	33,684	+9.6	55,471	53,537	12,037	3,703	(10)	20,683	3,509	952	-1.1
Virginia.....	do.....	26,922	+8.6	48,326	46,627	9,998	2,485	+7.0	18,950	2,964	514	-22.1
West Virginia.....	do.....	28,189	+11.7	52,395	50,995	11,604	3,301	+10.6	23,204	2,996	504	-31.4
Region V:												
Kentucky.....	Jan. 1939..	40,956	+10.3	55,974	53,433	13,081	4,080	+31.0	12,266	2,642	518	-17.4
Michigan.....	July 1938..	124,721	+13.5	246,177	239,598	67,537	17,981	-8	119,524	15,316	3,856	-34.6
Ohio.....	Jan. 1939..	227,173	+9.3	296,101	282,528	72,954	20,441	+4.5	60,393	12,144	2,446	+21.7
Region VI:												
Illinois.....	July 1939..	247,074	+7.6	349,629	334,199	80,146	22,132	+4.9	88,714	28,366	6,083	-7.8
Indiana.....	Apr. 1938..	66,141	+9.9	111,140	107,097	26,639	7,417	+7.1	41,809	5,847	1,844	+42.7
Wisconsin.....	July 1936..	69,230	+6.9	93,727	88,181	13,509	4,871	+51.5	22,533	2,928	802	+11.6
Region VII:												
Alabama.....	Jan. 1938..	25,591	+10.0	45,929	44,511	11,052	2,902	+22.2	20,339	3,158	723	-1.8
Florida.....	Jan. 1939..	15,049	+4.9	31,981	30,861	8,182	1,980	+2.0	15,423	5,558	1,364	-36.6
Georgia.....	do.....	31,399	+7.9	44,597	42,688	10,640	2,990	+3.8	10,760	3,085	871	+8.7
Mississippi.....	Apr. 1938..	5,932	+12.8	13,343	12,933	3,506	1,047	+24.0	6,768	1,710	407	+4.8
South Carolina.....	July 1938..	16,401	+9.0	23,996	22,973	6,264	1,744	+8.2	6,904	1,691	480	+9.7
Tennessee.....	Jan. 1938..	20,720	+10.8	43,851	42,545	10,911	3,060	+8.6	21,604	4,685	1,170	-2.6
Region VIII:												
Iowa.....	July 1938..	23,287	+11.3	39,754	38,296	8,723	2,527	+13.2	14,344	2,548	297	-21.6
Minnesota.....	Jan. 1938..	28,525	+7.7	63,629	61,545	11,046	2,996	+9.4	32,587	7,082	1,134	+36.0
Nebraska.....	Jan. 1939..	10,334	+3.9	16,460	15,655	2,047	533	+14.9	4,445	1,301	204	+34.6
North Dakota.....	do.....	2,431	+10.2	4,683	4,489	774	258	+13.2	1,674	511	47	-6.2
South Dakota.....	do.....	3,682	+4.5	5,188	4,922	786	187	+9.0	1,102	334	51	-1.7
Region IX:												
Arkansas.....	do.....	8,391	+11.8	16,491	15,895	3,882	1,129	+17.1	7,012	2,222	291	-43.0
Kansas.....	do.....	17,183	+2.4	26,085	24,863	4,775	789	-46.1	6,177	1,862	495	+26.2
Missouri.....	do.....	77,744	+7.0	100,723	96,115	23,335	6,149	+2.3	18,108	5,388	1,497	+13.7
Oklahoma.....	Dec. 1938..	21,342	+6.9	32,981	31,465	6,730	1,826	+6.4	10,639	2,619	578	+19.1
Region X:												
Louisiana.....	Jan. 1938..	20,855	+4.7	45,854	44,255	9,952	2,549	(11)	23,820	7,149	1,732	-19.1
New Mexico.....	Dec. 1938..	3,361	+12.5	7,107	6,846	1,593	477	+19.0	3,231	782	124	-8.7
Texas.....	Jan. 1938..	66,346	+6.0	106,195	101,613	15,707	4,354	+15.4	35,622	5,650	1,010	-23.1
Region XI:												
Arizona.....	do.....	4,822	+10.2	10,759	10,469	2,457	631	-8.0	5,599	865	212	+5.3
Colorado.....	Jan. 1939..	13,209	+11.0	24,594	23,596	5,171	1,503	+20.2	9,857	2,223	268	-30.3
Idaho.....	Sept. 1938..	3,560	+17.7	9,969	9,684	2,234	641	+14.3	6,036	1,464	126	+15.7
Montana.....	July 1939..	5,979	+10.6	13,628	13,129	2,967	798	+10.4	6,463	2,551	261	-6.3
Utah.....	Jan. 1938..	5,713	+9.2	13,514	13,152	3,095	886	+17.6	7,285	1,464	441	+32.6
Wyoming.....	Jan. 1939..	2,820	+12.7	6,447	6,230	1,312	374	+22.0	3,025	652	73	+10.0
Region XII:												
California.....	Jan. 1938..	201,085	+9.4	388,051	373,875	91,746	25,816	+6.2	179,162	51,931	9,781	-1.1
Nevada.....	Jan. 1939..	1,500	+17.0	4,612	4,480	1,093	313	+10.3	2,756	823	104	+2.3
Oregon.....	Jan. 1938..	16,476	+12.3	33,601	32,685	8,517	2,069	-27.0	16,534	2,476	368	+3.5
Washington.....	Jan. 1939..	31,554	+13.7	54,258	52,249	13,938	4,452	+28.2	21,029	5,430	834	+29.4
Territories:												
Alaska.....	do.....	1,839	+25.5	3,023	2,932	927	401	+61.4	1,170	293	38	-15.0
Hawaii.....	do.....	8,935	+11.1	9,738	9,259	2,297	875	+160.8	722	159	37	+63.7

¹ Except interest which is credited and reported by the U. S. Treasury.

See footnote 6.

² Represents sum of balances at end of month in State clearing account and benefit-payment account, and in State unemployment trust fund account maintained in the U. S. Treasury. State unemployment trust fund accounts reflect transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account.

³ Based on unrounded amounts.

⁴ Represents contributions from employers, plus such penalties and interest

as are available for benefits, and contributions from employees. Adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contribution checks. Current contribution rates are as follows: For employers, 2.7 percent of taxable wages in all States except Michigan, where rate is 3.0 percent; for employees, 1.5 percent of taxable wages in Rhode Island, and 1.0 percent in Alabama, California, Kentucky, and New Jersey. Experience rating, resulting in modified contribution rates, became effective Jan. 1, 1938, in Wisconsin; Jan. 1, 1940, in Indiana, Nebraska, and South Dakota; Jan. 1, 1941, in Cal-

and mining activities accounted for the 31-percent rise in Kentucky. The 28-percent increase in Washington was due mainly to the extension of coverage from a minimum size-of-firm inclusion of 8 or more to one of 1 or more, effective July 1, 1941.

As compared with the previous quarter, there were declines in collections in only four States, in two of which the decrease was attributable to reduction of contribution rates under State experience-rating provisions. Thus, the sharpest decline—46 percent, in Kansas—was due primarily to the fact that employers were permitted to deduct from fourth-quarter collections sums contributed on the basis of the old rates which were revised retroactively to January 1, 1941. The 27-percent decline in Oregon reflected the operation of experience-rating provisions, effective July 1, 1941.

Collections in the fourth quarter of 1941 exceeded those in the corresponding period of 1940 in 45 of the 50 States reporting comparable data for both quarters. As might be expected, the largest rises occurred in areas where there was most defense activity and where wages, including extra pay for overtime, have increased. Alaska, Hawaii, and Mississippi reported increases in collections of 65–69 percent; Kentucky, Rhode Island, and Washington, 51, 53, and 58 percent, respectively; and Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, South Carolina, and Tennessee gains ranging between 40 and 50 percent.

Experience-rating provisions were chiefly responsible for the decrease in contributions in comparison with the fourth quarter of 1940 in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia. For the year as a whole, however, despite the more general adoption of experience-rating provisions in 1941, only three of the States reporting comparable data—Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota—collected less than in 1940.

Alaska, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia; Apr. 1, 1941, in Alabama, Connecticut, and Hawaii; and July 1, 1941, in Oregon. All States collect contributions on a quarterly basis, either wholly or in part, except West Virginia and Wisconsin, which collect on a monthly basis.

¹ Includes contributions on wages earned by railroad workers through June 30, 1939, and \$40,562,000 refunded in 1938 by Federal Government to 13 States, Alaska, and Hawaii, collected on pay rolls for 1936 under title IX of Social Security Act.

² Interest represents earnings of State accounts in unemployment trust fund and is credited at end of each quarter.

³ Adjusted for voided benefit checks.

⁴ Includes benefits paid to railroad workers through June 30, 1939.

⁵ Based on data for 50 States. See footnote 10.

⁶ Not computed, because contributions for the 2 periods compared relate to wages paid during different numbers of months.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Ratio of benefits to collections.—During the year 1941, 34 cents was paid out in benefits for every

Table 14.—Ratio of benefits¹ to collections,² by State, by specified period through December 1941

[Data reported by State agencies,³ corrected to Jan. 27, 1942]

Social Security Board region and State	Month and year benefits first payable	Ratio (percent) of—		
		Benefits to collections January– December 1941	Benefits to collections since benefits first payable	Total ben- efits to cumulative collections and interest ⁴
Total		34.2	⁵ 53.9	39.1
Region I:				
Connecticut	Jan. 1938	11.1	35.0	27.8
Maine	do	30.8	77.0	61.5
Massachusetts	do	38.0	60.3	46.2
New Hampshire	do	35.3	67.9	47.7
Rhode Island	do	26.8	67.0	54.7
Vermont	do	26.5	46.0	36.0
Region II:				
New York	do	46.1	64.8	52.9
Region III:				
Delaware	Jan. 1939	18.8	27.4	17.4
New Jersey	do	24.6	29.5	19.9
Pennsylvania	Jan. 1938	24.0	58.8	47.2
Region IV:				
Dist. of Col.	do	32.8	28.9	22.4
Maryland	do	29.3	53.2	44.1
North Carolina	do	29.2	46.7	37.3
Virginia	do	29.6	49.4	39.2
West Virginia	do	25.8	56.7	44.3
Region V:				
Kentucky	Jan. 1939	20.2	35.1	21.9
Michigan	July 1938	22.7	67.4	48.6
Ohio	Jan. 1939	16.6	32.3	20.4
Region VI:				
Illinois	July 1939	35.4	48.4	25.4
Indiana	Apr. 1938	21.9	51.9	37.6
Wisconsin	July 1939	21.7	⁶ 36.0	24.0
Region VII:				
Alabama	Jan. 1938	28.6	56.8	44.3
Florida	Jan. 1939	67.9	72.9	48.2
Georgia	do	29.0	39.2	24.1
Mississippi	Apr. 1938	48.8	67.2	50.7
South Carolina	July 1938	27.0	41.0	28.8
Tennessee	Jan. 1938	42.9	62.0	49.3
Region VIII:				
Iowa	July 1938	29.2	50.3	36.1
Minnesota	Jan. 1938	64.1	65.5	51.2
Nebraska	Jan. 1939	63.6	51.2	27.0
North Dakota	do	66.0	63.8	35.8
South Dakota	do	42.5	36.8	21.2
Region IX:				
Arkansas	do	57.2	65.7	42.5
Kansas	do	39.0	41.5	23.7
Missouri	do	23.1	28.9	18.0
Oklahoma	Dec. 1938	38.9	55.8	32.3
Region X:				
Louisiana	Jan. 1938	71.8	64.9	51.9
New Mexico	Dec. 1938	49.1	72.9	45.5
Texas	Jan. 1938	36.0	43.4	33.5
Region XI:				
Arizona	do	35.2	66.0	52.0
Colorado	Jan. 1939	43.0	66.3	40.1
Idaho	Sept. 1938	65.5	89.7	60.5
Montana	July 1939	86.0	91.6	47.4
Utah	Jan. 1938	47.3	68.6	53.9
Wyoming	Jan. 1939	49.7	78.1	46.9
Region XII:				
California	Jan. 1938	56.6	58.3	46.2
Nevada	Jan. 1939	75.3	92.5	59.7
Oregon	Jan. 1938	29.1	61.4	49.2
Washington	Jan. 1939	39.0	62.4	38.8
Territories:				
Alaska	do	31.6	56.8	38.7
Hawaii	do	6.9	11.9	7.4

¹ Adjusted for voided benefit checks; includes benefits paid to railroad workers through June 30, 1939.

² See table 13, footnotes 4 and 5.

³ Except interest earned on funds in State accounts in unemployment trust fund, which is credited and reported by the U. S. Treasury at end of each quarter.

⁴ Comparisons are valid only among States which initiated benefits at same time.

⁵ Ratio for Wisconsin based on benefits and collections since Jan. 1, 1938.

\$1 received in contributions (table 14), the lowest ratio for any calendar year on record. The ratio for 1940 was 61 cents and for 1939, 54 cents per \$1 collected. Ratios of benefits to collections were lower than in 1940 in every State except South Dakota, where the average contribution rate under experience-rating provisions was lower in 1941.

Table 15.—Status of State accounts in the unemployment trust fund, by State, fiscal year 1941–42 through December

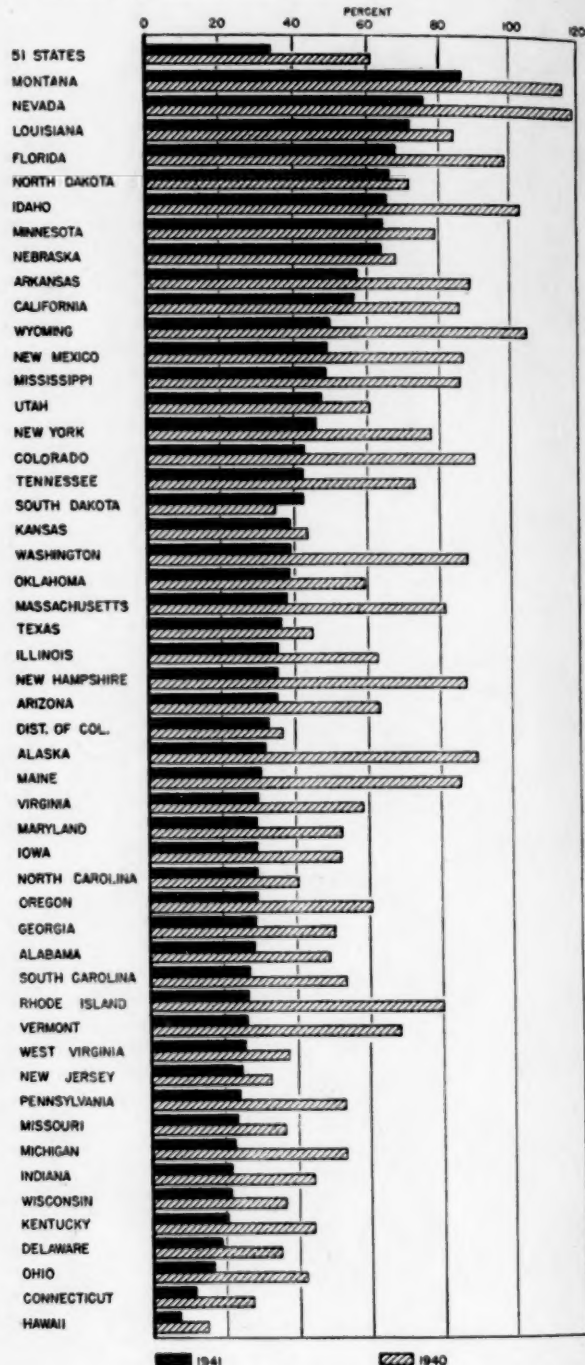
[In thousands]

Social Security Board region and State	Balance as of June 30, 1941	July–December 1941			Balance as of Dec. 31, 1941
		Deposits	Interest credited	With- drawals	
Total.....	\$2,001,318	\$538,332	\$28,750	\$145,718	\$2,512,682
Region I:					
Connecticut.....	53,582	11,095	738	1,150	64,265
Maine.....	5,301	2,803	81	625	7,560
Massachusetts.....	90,045	24,620	1,238	7,300	108,603
New Hampshire.....	6,843	1,496	94	370	8,063
Rhode Island.....	15,605	7,383	236	1,550	21,674
Vermont.....	3,696	920	51	90	4,577
Region II:					
New York.....	236,579	77,810	3,298	20,230	288,457
Region III:					
Delaware.....	7,932	1,507	107	160	9,386
New Jersey.....	153,480	33,664	2,060	8,200	181,004
Pennsylvania.....	162,031	53,000	2,299	8,000	209,330
Region IV:					
Dist. of Col.....	21,584	3,535	287	805	24,601
Maryland.....	26,386	9,080	380	2,350	33,496
North Carolina.....	30,175	4,986	391	1,950	33,602
Virginia.....	22,950	4,805	305	1,250	26,810
West Virginia.....	21,945	6,415	297	1,035	27,622
Region V:					
Kentucky.....	34,272	6,657	460	1,070	40,319
Michigan.....	96,559	36,106	1,404	9,700	124,369
Ohio.....	188,743	39,870	2,591	4,301	226,903
Region VI:					
Illinois.....	212,603	43,264	2,861	12,500	246,228
Indiana.....	53,994	14,338	763	3,200	65,895
Wisconsin.....	61,353	6,870	795	1,900	67,118
Region VII:					
Alabama.....	21,347	5,275	291	1,380	25,533
Florida.....	14,319	3,940	178	3,700	14,737
Georgia.....	25,348	6,950	359	1,300	31,357
Mississippi.....	4,741	1,903	66	805	5,905
South Carolina.....	13,750	3,349	187	940	16,346
Tennessee.....	16,737	5,885	233	2,325	20,530
Region VIII:					
Iowa.....	18,851	4,754	259	675	23,189
Minnesota.....	24,179	5,731	329	2,085	28,154
Nebraska.....	9,529	1,005	123	355	10,302
North Dakota.....	2,005	485	28	98	2,420
South Dakota.....	3,367	358	44	80	3,689
Region IX:					
Arkansas.....	6,928	2,107	94	775	8,354
Kansas.....	15,563	2,044	205	930	16,882
Missouri.....	67,274	12,110	907	2,675	77,616
Oklahoma.....	18,560	3,550	249	1,055	21,304
Region X:					
Louisiana.....	19,339	5,093	251	3,950	20,733
New Mexico.....	2,679	875	38	240	3,352
Texas.....	59,658	8,129	780	2,300	66,267
Region XI:					
Arizona.....	3,831	1,314	54	434	4,765
Colorado.....	10,906	2,735	149	628	13,162
Idaho.....	2,492	1,197	38	220	3,507
Montana.....	4,830	1,521	66	505	5,921
Utah.....	4,768	1,641	66	820	5,655
Wyoming.....	2,188	675	31	125	2,769
Region XII:					
California.....	165,948	50,121	2,320	18,200	200,189
Nevada.....	1,035	594	16	185	1,460
Oregon.....	11,993	4,916	181	657	16,433
Washington.....	24,611	7,960	353	1,385	31,539
Territories:					
Alaska.....	1,225	656	18	80	1,819
Hawaii.....	7,650	1,235	101	75	8,911

Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming, which had paid out more than they collected in 1940, reported that in 1941 they disbursed only 66, 86, 75, and 50 cents, respectively, for each \$1 collected. In 13 States in which the ratio of benefits to collections had amounted to between 80 cents

Chart 6.—Ratio of benefits paid to contributions collected, by State, 1940 and 1941



and \$1 in 1940, the ratio ranged between 27 and 72 cents in 1941.

In 1941, 10 States paid out more than 50 cents for each \$1 collected. Montana had the highest ratio—86 cents for each \$1—followed by Nevada and Louisiana, which disbursed 75 and 72 cents, respectively. Florida, Idaho, Minnesota, Ne-

braska, and North Dakota paid between 64 and 68 cents in benefits for every \$1 collected, and Arkansas and California each paid 57 cents. On the other hand, Hawaii disbursed only 7 cents in benefits for each \$1 collected and Connecticut, Delaware, and Ohio, only 11, 19, and 17 cents, respectively.

Railroad Unemployment Insurance*

Regional offices of the Railroad Retirement Board received 22,969 applications for certificate of benefit rights and 66,335 unemployment insurance claims in the 5 weeks ended January 2, 1942 (table 1). The average of 4,594 applications per week was nearly 73 percent above the average for November. Claims receipts with an average of 13,267 in December had also risen some 51 percent above the level for the preceding month. These increases, considerably greater than those noted in November, reflect an accelerated seasonal reduction in maintenance-of-way employment. Ordinarily employment of this type declines most sharply in November, and the decreases in the following 3 months are generally smaller. Because of unusually mild weather and the high level of traffic and revenue, the drop in November 1941 was relatively small, but it was followed by a larger decline in December. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the number of

maintenance-of-way employees on class I railroads decreased some 18,000 from the middle of October to the middle of November and was further reduced by 24,000 in the next month. No major changes occurred in any other department of railroad service.

The number of claims received in the last 2 months of 1941 was 62 percent lower than the receipts in the corresponding period of 1940. This comparison is highly significant not only for the 2 months to which it applies directly but also for the 2 benefit years involved. The November-December figures indicate fairly accurately the level of compensable maintenance-of-way unemployment for the entire slack season. This characteristically seasonal unemployment accounted in the past 2 years for the largest share of the claims and benefit load; under war conditions of the current year its relative importance is likely to be even greater. The comparison suggests, therefore, that the total number of claims in 1941-42 is not likely to exceed 40 percent of the number for 1940-

*Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Information Service, Railroad Retirement Board, in collaboration with the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.

Table 1.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Applications for certificate of benefit rights and claims received, and benefit payments certified, by specified period, 1941-42 and 1940-41

Period	1941-42				1940-41			
	Applica- tions	Claims	Benefit payments		Applica- tions	Claims	Benefit payments	
			Number	Amount			Number	Amount
July-December.....	¹ 66,924	229,465	² 189,474	² \$3,801,373	¹ 146,265	665,776	² 449,723	² \$7,207,546
December.....	22,969	66,335	55,898	1,020,977	30,786	172,005	150,186	2,780,750
1st week.....	4,478	11,519	9,528	179,905	8,702	35,624	20,540	356,690
2d week.....	5,118	11,845	10,250	182,483	6,730	28,472	37,040	679,245
3d week.....	4,550	14,144	12,107	218,763	4,716	39,771	36,617	685,973
4th week.....	3,087	12,739	10,385	187,187	6,611	28,134	21,528	400,830
5th week.....	5,736	16,088	13,628	252,639	4,027	40,004	34,461	658,012
Weekly averages:								
July.....	3,838	6,464	4,683	83,843	8,788	22,950	11,092	159,643
August.....	1,315	7,499	6,175	129,947	4,138	24,240	15,240	222,651
September.....	986	7,220	6,413	140,457	2,809	22,721	16,584	247,928
October.....	1,194	7,378	6,391	138,776	2,813	19,596	14,190	210,388
November.....	2,659	8,700	7,280	182,363	7,622	23,298	11,483	173,494
December.....	4,594	13,267	11,180	204,195	6,157	34,401	30,037	556,012

¹ Includes some applications received in June for benefit year beginning in July. ² Net figures, corrected for underpayments and recovery of overpayments.

41. The reduction in benefits, however, may not be as great, because in the first 4 months of 1940-41 benefits were still certified at substantially lower levels provided under the old law.

By January 2, 1942, 66,924 applications for certificate of benefit rights based on 1940 wages had been received and 64,339 adjudicated. A total of 63,504 applicants were held qualified for benefits, and 835 were ruled ineligible because their base-year wages were less than \$150.

The number of claims processed in the 5 December weeks totaled 67,727, but 3,006 of them were adjudicated a second time. Most of the latter were claims originally held invalid but reviewed after receipt of the delayed application for employment. Of the total claims processed, 55,898 or nearly 83 percent were certified for benefit payment—a slightly higher proportion than in the preceding months; on 430 claims with exactly 7 days of unemployment, waiting-period credit only was allowed.

Benefits certified in the December period amounted to \$1,021,000, of which all but \$1,300 applied to claims for the current benefit year. The remainder was certified on 49 claims for the first benefit year under the amended act and on 26 claims under the provisions of the original law. The certifications for the current benefit year were made on 16,488 initial claims on which waiting-period credit was also allowed, and on 39,335 claims for subsequent registration periods (table 2). The proportion of initial certifications in-

creased to nearly 30 percent in December, as compared with 17 percent in November. This rise is consistent with the sharp increase in the second half of November and first half of December in the number of applications from persons who became unemployed for the first time since July 1, an increase considerably greater than that in claims from persons who had already received one or more benefit payments in the current benefit year.

The average benefit for initial certifications, with a possible maximum of 7 compensable days, was \$14.39. While the average daily benefit rate for these certifications remained as low as in November, the average number of days of unemployment and hence of compensable days in the registration period increased somewhat over the already high November figure. The 49-cent rise in the average benefit in December, which is traceable to this factor, is probably due to an increase in both the number and the proportion of initial claims submitted by maintenance-of-way employees, whose unemployment tends to be continuous.

The average benefit certified on claims for subsequent registration periods, with a maximum of 10 compensable days, declined from \$22.44 in November to \$19.89 in December. The decrease was compounded of a marked drop in the average daily benefit rate and a somewhat smaller decline in the average number of compensable days. The reduction in the benefit rate was undoubtedly due to the increase in the number and proportion

Table 2.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Number of benefit certifications, average benefit, and average number of compensable days in benefit year 1941-42, by specified period, July-December 1941¹

Type of certification and period	All certifications				Certifications with 14 days of unemployment		Certifications with 8-13 days of unemployment			Certifications with 5-7 days of unemployment		
	Number	Average benefit payment	Average daily benefit	Average number of compensable days	Percent of all certifications	Average daily benefit	Percent of all certifications	Average daily benefit	Average number of compensable days	Percent of all certifications	Average daily benefit	Average number of compensable days
Certifications for first registration period:²												
July 19-Aug. 1, 1941.....	8,980	\$15.94	\$2.64	6.03	68.7	\$2.64	31.3	\$2.65	3.90	-----	-----	-----
Aug. 2-29.....	5,877	14.24	2.55	5.57	60.4	2.56	39.6	2.53	3.42	-----	-----	-----
Aug. 30-Sept. 26.....	3,465	14.45	2.58	5.60	58.3	2.57	41.7	2.61	3.64	-----	-----	-----
Sept. 27-Oct. 31.....	4,149	14.48	2.54	5.69	61.9	2.56	38.1	2.51	3.55	-----	-----	-----
Nov. 1-28.....	5,042	13.90	2.35	5.92	67.4	2.34	32.6	2.36	3.70	-----	-----	-----
Nov. 29-Jan. 2, 1942.....	16,488	14.39	2.35	6.13	72.5	2.34	27.5	2.40	3.84	-----	-----	-----
Certifications for subsequent registration periods:²												
July 19-Aug. 1, 1941.....	1,421	22.55	2.44	9.26	80.7	2.45	15.4	2.32	7.10	3.9	\$2.32	2.22
Aug. 2-29.....	18,156	23.36	2.66	8.79	71.8	2.69	22.0	2.53	6.79	6.2	2.50	1.99
Aug. 30-Sept. 26.....	21,671	22.91	2.64	8.66	69.6	2.68	22.9	2.52	6.69	7.5	2.49	2.04
Sept. 27-Oct. 31.....	27,617	22.82	2.64	8.63	67.6	2.68	25.2	2.53	6.81	7.2	2.55	2.01
Nov. 1-28.....	23,941	22.44	2.60	8.63	68.3	2.62	24.5	2.52	6.73	7.2	2.55	2.14
Nov. 29-Jan. 2, 1942.....	39,335	19.89	2.42	8.26	62.5	2.38	26.3	2.46	6.65	11.2	2.69	2.35

¹ Data based on 33.3-percent sample, except number of certifications and average benefit per certification.

² Benefits are payable for each day of unemployment in excess of 7 for first registration period and in excess of 4 for subsequent registration periods.

of certifications for maintenance-of-way claimants, whose base-year wages are low. Since the unemployment of these claimants is generally continuous over the registration period, the drop in the benefit rate should have been accompanied by an increase in the average number of compensable days; in fact, however, the average for compensable days declined. An examination of the figures for the three groups of certifications—those with 14 days of unemployment, with 8–13 days, and with 5–7 days—together with the data on the final

Table 3.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Number and amount of benefit payments certified, by State of residence of beneficiary, 1941 and fourth quarter 1941¹

State	Jan. 4, 1941–Jan. 2, 1942		Sept. 27, 1941–Jan. 2, 1942	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	2 737,956	2 \$14,265,440	2 116,305	2 \$2,311,400
Alabama.....	9,172	170,721	1,792	34,207
Arizona.....	2,441	51,937	808	19,087
Arkansas.....	14,940	274,333	1,834	35,588
California.....	25,989	567,662	3,555	86,361
Colorado.....	17,433	324,076	2,101	38,389
Connecticut.....	1,685	32,536	189	4,145
Delaware.....	955	19,173	159	3,381
District of Columbia.....	1,813	29,476	525	10,725
Florida.....	14,719	278,030	4,959	96,361
Georgia.....	11,896	220,624	2,792	54,004
Idaho.....	5,387	101,925	829	16,270
Illinois.....	64,568	1,245,124	9,742	183,324
Indiana.....	18,682	358,972	2,948	58,099
Iowa.....	27,975	524,834	3,020	60,149
Kansas.....	18,965	342,225	2,552	46,297
Kentucky.....	18,342	332,391	2,717	52,194
Louisiana.....	18,739	369,825	4,383	95,383
Maine.....	6,350	111,579	958	16,224
Maryland.....	3,257	61,996	606	12,438
Massachusetts.....	6,610	120,627	1,465	26,880
Michigan.....	15,851	314,735	2,528	49,703
Minnesota.....	42,463	837,119	6,611	119,970
Mississippi.....	9,960	184,089	1,873	34,249
Missouri.....	32,971	623,911	5,113	98,747
Montana.....	9,513	177,384	1,111	19,819
Nebraska.....	17,397	320,429	1,609	29,207
Nevada.....	1,769	38,781	105	2,259
New Hampshire.....	929	17,177	90	1,439
New Jersey.....	11,647	245,906	2,420	55,894
New Mexico.....	5,736	107,537	420	8,391
New York.....	62,370	1,256,311	12,352	260,498
North Carolina.....	6,469	129,092	1,624	34,079
North Dakota.....	12,225	223,733	1,699	28,011
Ohio.....	34,190	670,064	3,152	62,006
Oklahoma.....	10,095	190,892	1,270	23,156
Oregon.....	4,828	101,505	471	9,572
Pennsylvania.....	36,651	671,917	3,497	66,390
Rhode Island.....	849	15,422	168	3,029
South Carolina.....	5,222	99,300	1,303	25,968
South Dakota.....	6,501	123,704	844	14,485
Tennessee.....	11,778	217,847	2,135	41,710
Texas.....	38,425	794,417	8,997	212,491
Utah.....	6,556	126,085	672	13,148
Vermont.....	1,328	24,045	66	1,165
Virginia.....	6,710	130,664	1,240	24,110
Washington.....	12,877	245,128	1,456	27,253
West Virginia.....	9,070	176,295	1,126	24,940
Wisconsin.....	28,194	553,768	3,699	66,430
Wyoming.....	3,939	77,968	372	8,023
Outside continental United States.....	1,825	32,119	348	5,743

¹ Based on a sample tabulation.

² Net figures adjusted for underpayments and recoveries of overpayments.

certifications suggests that the drop in the average number of compensable days was probably caused by an unusually high proportion of final certifications in which one or more days of unemployment were not compensated because benefit rights for the year had been exhausted.

The number of cases exhausting benefits in the December period was 2,998, or 7.6 percent of all certifications for subsequent registration periods. This proportion is twice as high as that for December 1939, the only period with which a comparison can be made, since in December 1940 additional benefit rights were granted under the provisions of the amended act. Even more striking is the fact that the individuals exhausting benefits amounted to about 22 percent of the total number of beneficiaries whose first compensable registration period began in July, the only group who might have drawn the maximum amount of benefits for the year by the end of December; the corresponding proportion for 1939 was only 8 percent. The average daily benefit rate for final certifications in December was \$2.77, much higher than the rate for all certifications; the former is consistent, however, with the daily benefit for initial certifications at the beginning of the current benefit year.

Despite the termination of accounts by exhaustion of rights the number of active benefit accounts at the end of the December period was substantially greater than at the end of November. The number of new accounts established in the 5 December weeks was 16,692; this number is some 200 above the number of initial certifications since in cases in which waiting-period credit only is allowed for the first registration period a benefit account will be opened with the benefit certification on the first claim for a subsequent registration period. The active accounts on January 2, 1942, numbered 41,809.

The number of benefit certifications and the amount of benefits in the last quarter of 1941 as well as for the period approximating the calendar year 1941 are shown by State of residence of beneficiary in table 3.

Employment Service

A marked though probably temporary expansion in the operations of the employment service occurred in the 5 December weeks. Notifications of 7,873 openings, 5,460 of them with railroad em-

ployers, were received. At the same time 4,315 previously reported openings were canceled because qualified personnel could not be found. Nearly 10,000 workers were referred to available vacancies and 6,268 were placed. Included in this total are 1,364 placements made through cooperation with the State employment offices and the Division of Reemployment and Training of the Work Projects Administration.

About 4,400, or more than 70 percent of all the placements in December, were in jobs expected to last not more than a month; of them nearly 4,000 were placements as freight handlers, presumably to assist in the pre-Christmas shipping rush of package express. Also some 250 cooks and waiters were placed because of the increased passenger

traffic in December. The placement of an equal number of guards and patrolmen was probably due to increased vigilance against sabotage. Of the total placements in December less than one-sixth were as track laborers, and these were confined mainly to the western regions served by the Dallas, Kansas City, Denver, and San Francisco offices.

New York, which in the previous month had established a hiring hall and increased the emphasis of its field staff on employment service activities, made about 3,700 placements in December, or nearly 60 percent of the total for the country. However, 3,300 of the New York placements were in temporary positions, nearly 3,000 of which were freight-handler jobs.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE • ANALYSIS DIVISION

Operations Under the Social Security Act

Monthly Benefits in Force, December 1941

A net increase during December of 17,900 monthly benefits of various types brought the total in force at the end of the month to 484,000 (table 1). The proportion of primary benefits continued to decline slightly and constituted 48 percent of the total on December 31, 1941, as compared with 52 percent a year earlier. Wife's benefits changed very little as a percentage of the total and comprised slightly more than 13 percent of all benefits in force at the end of each month during the period.

Benefits in conditional-payment status constituted only 9.6 percent of all benefits in force as of December 31. This percentage represents a continuation of the decline begun in November. Suspensions and frozen benefits both increased slightly in number. As a proportion of the total, however, suspensions declined, while frozen benefits remained unchanged.

The average amount for each type of benefit in current-payment status (table 2), with the exception of primary benefits, was a few cents lower than the corresponding amount as of December 31, 1940. The average primary benefit rose from \$22.60 to \$22.70. Average benefits in deferred-payment status for all types except parent's benefits declined appreciably over the 12-month period. The average primary benefit, which was \$25.29 in December 1940, declined to \$21.63. The average amounts of child's and widow's current benefits in conditional-payment status increased, but decreases occurred in the four other types of benefits. Primary benefits in this payment status averaged \$22.69 in December 1941, as compared with \$23.14 at the end of 1940.

In December, monthly benefits totaling \$8.3 million were certified for payment to 440,000 individuals (table 3). This represents an increase of 18,000 beneficiaries and \$385,000 over the Novem-

Table 1.—Number and amount of monthly benefits in force¹ in each payment status² and actions effected during the month, by type of benefit, December 1941

[Current month's data corrected to Jan. 10, 1942]

Status of benefit and action	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In force as of Nov. 30, 1941	465,663	\$8,476,025	224,178	\$5,080,722	61,725	\$746,504	117,699	\$1,431,724	14,134	\$286,388	46,059	\$897,473	1,868	\$24,214
Current-payment status	416,684	7,522,865	193,113	4,387,995	54,979	666,476	112,112	1,368,207	13,953	282,292	40,670	793,806	1,857	24,089
Deferred-payment status	3,362	66,290	2,510	54,845	443	5,058	200	2,055	104	2,457	98	1,791	7	84
Conditional-payment status	45,617	886,87	28,555	646,882	6,303	74,970	5,387	61,462	77	1,639	5,291	101,876	4	41
Suspensions ³	32,363	597,447	20,074	428,191	4,173	46,800	4,371	49,304	50	1,035	3,691	72,076	4	41
Frozen benefits ⁴	13,254	289,423	8,481	218,691	2,130	28,170	1,016	12,158	27	604	1,600	29,800	0	
Actions during December 1941:														
Benefits awarded	21,263	368,382	8,330	185,824	2,696	31,979	6,446	77,525	1,084	21,729	2,574	49,612	133	1,713
Entitlements terminated ⁵	3,388	60,645	1,209	28,835	555	6,098	1,007	12,971	56	1,113	554	10,944	7	84
Net adjustments ⁶	41	2,076	11	1,031	7	204	26	687	0	25	-3	129	0	0
In force as of Dec. 31, 1941	483,579	8,785,838	231,310	5,247,742	63,873	771,989	123,164	1,496,965	15,162	307,029	48,076	936,270	1,994	25,843
Current-payment status	433,722	7,815,332	199,966	4,539,336	57,060	690,782	117,410	1,431,504	14,963	302,481	42,339	825,502	1,984	25,727
Deferred-payment status	3,554	69,078	2,615	56,570	498	5,723	229	2,414	115	2,716	89	1,559	8	96
Conditional-payment status	46,303	901,428	28,729	651,836	6,315	75,484	5,525	63,047	84	1,832	5,648	109,209	2	20
Suspensions ³	32,797	607,152	20,238	432,362	4,158	46,732	4,422	49,888	51	1,100	3,926	77,050	2	20
Frozen benefits ⁴	13,506	294,276	8,491	219,474	2,157	28,752	1,103	13,159	33	732	1,722	32,159	0	0

¹ Represents total benefits awarded after adjustment for subsequent changes in number and amount of benefits (see footnote 6) and terminations (see footnote 5), cumulative from January 1940, when monthly benefits were first payable.

² Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction from current month's benefit or only to deduction of fixed amount which is less than current month's benefit; benefit in deferred-payment status is subject to deduction of fixed amount which equals or exceeds current month's benefit; benefit in conditional-payment status is subject to deduction of entire benefit for current and each subsequent month for indefinite period.

³ Represents benefits which have previously been in current or deferred-payment status.

⁴ Represents benefits which have never been in current or deferred-payment status.

⁵ Terminations may be for following reasons: primary benefit—beneficiary's death; wife's benefit—beneficiary's death, death of husband, divorce, or entitlement of beneficiary to equal or larger primary benefit; child's benefit—beneficiary's death, marriage, adoption, or attainment of age 18; widow's benefit—beneficiary's death, remarriage, or entitlement to equal or larger primary benefit; widow's current benefit—beneficiary's death, remarriage, entitlement to widow's benefit or to equal or larger primary benefit, or termination of entitlement of last entitled child; parent's benefit—beneficiary's death, marriage, or entitlement to other equal or larger monthly benefit.

⁶ Adjustments in amount of monthly benefit may result from entitlement of an additional beneficiary or termination of entitlement of an existing beneficiary when maximum provisions of sec. 203(a) of the 1939 amendments are effective or from termination of entitlement of an existing beneficiary when minimum provision of sec. 203(b) consequently becomes effective; adjustments in number or amount may also result from actions not otherwise classified.

Table 2.—Average amount of monthly benefits in force, by type of benefit and payment status, December 31, 1941¹

[Corrected to Jan. 10, 1942]

Type of benefit	Payment status				
	Total in force	Current	Deferred	Conditional	
				Suspensions	Frozen benefits
Primary.....	\$22.60	\$22.70	\$21.63	\$21.36	\$25.85
Wife's.....	12.09	12.11	11.49	11.24	13.33
Child's.....	12.15	12.19	10.54	11.28	11.93
Widow's.....	20.25	20.22	23.62	21.57	22.18
Widow's current.....	19.47	19.50	17.52	19.63	18.68
Parent's.....	12.96	12.97	12.00	10.00	0

¹ See footnotes to table 1.

ber figures. Primary benefits accounted for 57 percent of the total amount for December; certifications of this type of benefit constituted 46 percent of the total number of monthly benefits during the month.

Monthly Benefits and Lump-Sum Payments Awarded, October–December 1941

Monthly benefits awarded in the fourth quarter of 1941 numbered 63,100, a decline of 2,500 from the number awarded in the preceding quarter (table 4). This change in the total follows closely the changes in primary and wife's benefits, which together constituted 54 percent of the total monthly benefits awarded in the last 3 months of 1941.

From the third quarter of 1940 through the fourth quarter of 1941 the number of benefits awarded to primary beneficiaries showed an almost uninterrupted decline; the number of wife's benefits also declined, but at a less rapid rate (chart 1). A smaller number of primary benefits were awarded in the last quarter of 1941 than in any preceding quarter.

As a percentage of all benefits awarded, primary benefits declined steadily from 45 percent in the last quarter of 1940 to 41 percent in the fourth quarter of 1941. During the same period, wife's benefits changed little in relation to the total number of awards. In the last quarter of 1941 they constituted 13.4 percent of the total number, as compared with 13.9 percent a year earlier.

Awards of widow's current and child's benefits, which have experienced similar changes since monthly benefits became payable, declined slightly from the third to the fourth quarter of 1941. It

should be noted, however, that there was little difference in the number of these two types of benefits awarded in each of the last 3 quarters of that year. Awards of lump-sum death payments in 1940 and the first quarter of 1941 increased more rapidly than did those of widow's current and child's benefits; since then, fluctuations in the three have almost paralleled each other (chart 1). Widow's benefits, which have risen more rapidly in number than any other type of monthly benefits, continued to increase. They constituted 4.6 percent of all monthly benefits awarded in the fourth quarter of 1941, as compared with 2.8 percent a year earlier. The number of parent's benefits awarded in the last 3 months of 1941 increased slightly.

Employers, Employees, and Taxable Wages, Third Quarter, 1941

Employers reporting taxable wages in the third quarter of 1941 are estimated at 2.3 million (table 5), 4.2 percent above the preceding quarter and 9.3 percent above the third quarter of 1940.

The estimated 35.2 million employees who worked in covered industries during some part or

Table 3.—Monthly benefits and lump-sum death payments certified, by type of payment, December 1941, and cumulative July–December 1941

Type of payment	December				Total amount certified July-December 1941
	Number of beneficiaries ¹	Amount certified	Percentage distribution		
			Beneficiaries	Amount	
Monthly benefits ²	440,004	\$ 8,347,183	100.0	100.0	\$ 45,559,597
Primary.....	204,098	4,776,529	46.4	57.2	20,296,050
Supplementary.....	72,266	896,295	16.4	10.7	4,880,922
Wife's.....	58,075	731,061	13.2	8.7	3,988,480
Child's.....	14,191	165,234	3.2	2.0	892,442
Survivor's.....	163,640	2,674,359	37.2	32.1	14,392,745
Widow's.....	14,765	327,659	3.4	3.9	1,680,146
Widow's current.....	42,861	922,542	9.7	11.1	5,028,742
Child's.....	104,064	1,393,582	23.7	16.7	7,526,823
Parent's.....	1,950	30,576	.4	.4	157,034
Lump-sum death payments.....	8,229	1,131,155	-----	-----	6,582,157
Under 1939 amendments ³	8,004	1,122,343	-----	-----	6,518,029
Under 1935 act ⁴	225	8,812	-----	-----	64,128

¹ Differs from number in current-payment status, which takes account of changes in status effective after certification.

² Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated.

³ Includes retroactive payments.

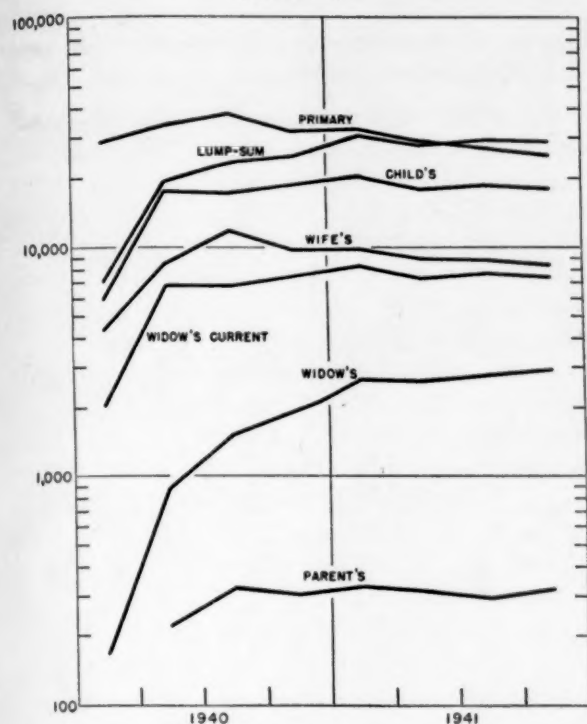
⁴ Represents number of deceased workers on whose wages payments were based.

⁵ Payable with respect to workers who died after Dec. 31, 1939, in cases in which no survivor could be entitled to monthly benefits for month in which worker died.

⁶ Payable with respect to workers who died prior to Jan. 1, 1940.

Chart 1.—Number of monthly benefits and lump-sum payments awarded, by quarter, 1940-41

[Ratio scale]



all of the third quarter of 1941 received taxable wages amounting to \$10.9 billion during that period. Compared with the corresponding quarter in 1940, employment had increased 19 percent, whereas taxable wages were 34 percent higher. The relatively greater increase in taxable wage

Table 4.—Number of monthly benefits and lump-sum payments awarded, by type of benefit and by quarter of award, 1940-41

Year and quarter	Monthly benefits							Lump-sum death payments ¹
	Total	Primary	Wife's	Child's	Widow's	Widow's current	Parent's	
1940								
January-March	40,780	28,211	4,366	5,978	168	2,057	0	7,046
April-June	67,824	33,955	8,468	17,408	885	6,885	223	19,074
July-September	76,113	38,245	11,981	17,220	1,560	6,782	325	23,793
October-December	70,267	31,924	9,740	18,776	1,987	7,536	304	25,182
1941								
January-March	74,567	32,802	9,901	20,597	2,703	8,227	337	30,633
April-June	66,074	28,879	8,062	18,021	2,617	7,278	317	28,210
July-September	65,593	27,238	8,898	18,745	2,786	7,632	294	29,610
October-December	63,052	25,741	8,452	18,256	2,914	7,365	324	28,850

¹ Represents number of payees to whom lump-sum death payments were awarded on basis of wages of workers who died after Dec. 31, 1939.

Table 5.—Number of employers and employees and amount of taxable wages included under the old-age and survivors insurance program, by specified period, 1937-41¹

[Corrected to Jan. 23, 1942]

Year and quarter	Number of employers reporting taxable wages ² (in thousands)	Number of employees earning taxable wages		Amount of taxable wages	
		On last day or in last pay roll of quarter ³ (in thousands)	Total during period (in thousands)	Total (in millions)	Average per employee
1937 total	(⁴)		32,800	\$29,300	\$893
1938 total	(⁴)		31,200	26,200	840
January-March	1,740	23,000	25,100	6,447	257
April-June	1,783	23,000	25,200	6,523	259
July-September	1,813	23,800	25,900	6,505	251
October-December	1,833	23,600	26,500	6,725	254
1939 total	(⁴)		33,100	29,200	882
January-March	1,826	24,500	25,400	7,040	277
April-June	1,891	25,300	26,700	7,221	270
July-September	1,936	26,100	27,400	7,497	274
October-December	1,977	25,700	28,400	7,442	262
1940 total	(⁴)		35,200	32,900	935
January-March	1,975	26,300	27,400	8,070	295
April-June	2,056	27,200	28,300	8,125	287
July-September	2,099	28,500	29,700	8,129	274
October-December	2,132	29,400	31,500	8,576	272
1941:					
January-March	2,116	30,100	32,300	9,579	297
April-June	2,202	31,600	34,300	10,352	302
July-September	2,294	33,000	35,200	10,888	309

¹ Data partly estimated and subject to revision.

² Number of employers corresponds to number of employer returns. A return may relate to more than 1 establishment if employer operates several separate establishments but reports for concern as a whole.

³ Beginning with first quarter of 1940, figures in this column represent employees on pay roll for last pay period of quarter; prior to 1940 they represent employees on last working day or last pay roll of quarter.

⁴ Data not available.

payments may be attributed to rising wage rates, lengthened workweeks, and steadier employment. It is apparent that employees, especially those engaged in defense industries, have earned higher wages not only because of overtime work but also because overtime wage rates are generally higher than regular wage rates.

Employment in covered industry was 2.6 percent greater and taxable wages 5.2 percent greater in the third than in the second quarter of 1941. An estimated 33.0 million employees were working in the last pay-roll period of the third quarter.

Employees who worked during all or part of the third quarter received an average taxable wage of \$309, 2.3 percent more than \$302, the revised figure for the previous quarter. During the period 1938-40, average taxable wages have been higher at the beginning than at the end of each year, partly because the wages of employees earning more than \$3,000 in a year are usually reported in the early quarters and partly because

Table 6.—Average weekly number of employee accounts established, by quarter and by month, 1940–41

Quarter and month	Average weekly number in—	
	1940	1941
First quarter.....	86,956	103,149
January.....	100,631	108,533
February.....	85,404	101,680
March.....	77,238	97,889
Second quarter.....	86,596	140,690
April.....	80,838	107,165
May.....	75,379	119,787
June.....	106,376	200,342
Third quarter.....	110,129	159,70
July.....	107,204	189,849
August.....	117,152	159,162
September.....	104,278	130,776
Fourth quarter.....	114,911	109,860
October.....	111,907	117,973
November.....	110,075	103,952
December.....	123,960	105,627

there is an influx of seasonal and part-time workers into covered employment in the last quarter of the year. The increased full-time employment in 1941, in combination with the rise in wage rates, more than offset the tendency of the \$3,000 restriction to depress the averages for the later

quarters of the year. In this year, for the first time, there has been a continuous rise in the averages for each quarter.

Employee Accounts Established and Employer Identification Numbers Assigned

The weekly average of 110,000 accounts established during the fourth quarter of 1941 (table 6) was more than 30 percent below the average for the previous quarter and 4.4 percent below the last quarter of 1940. In 1941, the greatest number of accounts was established during the period May–September.

During December the weekly average of employee accounts established was 106,000, slightly above the average for the preceding month, but 34 percent below the figure for the previous quarter, and 15 percent below that for December 1940. The weekly average for the year, however, was about 29 percent higher than that for 1940. In 1941, 6.7 million accounts were established as against 5.2 million in 1940.

New York, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois,

Table 7.—Weekly average of employee accounts established and employer identification numbers assigned, by State, December 1941¹

Social Security Board region and State	Employee accounts		Employer identification numbers		Social Security Board region and State	Employee accounts		Employer identification numbers	
	Average number	Percentage distribution	Average number	Percentage distribution		Average number	Percentage distribution	Average number	Percentage distribution
Total.....	105,627	100.0	7,075	100.0	Region VII.—Continued				
Region I:					South Carolina.....	1,463	1.4	68	1.0
Connecticut.....	1,428	1.4	138	2.0	Tennessee.....	2,575	2.4	77	1.1
Maine.....	758	.7	38	.5	Region VIII:				
Massachusetts.....	3,312	3.1	372	5.2	Iowa.....	1,686	1.6	232	3.3
New Hampshire.....	371	.4	21	.3	Minnesota.....	1,966	1.9	118	1.7
Rhode Island.....	553	.5	65	.9	Nebraska.....		.8	64	.9
Vermont.....	296	.3	19	.3	North Dakota.....	409	.4	22	.3
Region II:					South Dakota.....	367	.3	22	.3
New York.....	9,232	8.7	941	13.3	Region IX:				
Region III:					Arkansas.....	2,310	2.2	112	1.6
Delaware.....	195	.2	14	.2	Kansas.....	1,198	1.1	90	1.3
New Jersey.....	2,552	2.4	135	1.9	Missouri.....	3,389	3.2	298	4.2
Pennsylvania.....	7,449	7.1	210	3.0	Oklahoma.....	2,143	2.0	99	1.4
Region IV:					Region X:				
District of Columbia.....	883	.8	25	.4	Louisiana.....	1,795	1.7	115	1.6
Maryland.....	1,268	1.2	48	.7	New Mexico.....	376	.4	25	.4
North Carolina.....	2,468	2.3	270	3.8	Texas.....	6,415	6.0	475	6.7
Virginia.....	2,052	2.0	85	1.2	Region XI:				
West Virginia.....	1,496	1.4	81	1.1	Arizona.....	502	.5	64	.9
Region V:					Colorado.....	1,039	1.0	45	.6
Kentucky.....	2,321	2.2	81	1.1	Idaho.....	429	.4	35	.5
Michigan.....	3,847	3.6	360	5.1	Montana.....	351	.3	42	.6
Ohio.....	4,607	4.4	375	5.3	Utah.....	435	.4	20	.3
Region VI:					Wyoming.....	164	.2	8	.1
Illinois.....	6,958	6.6	508	7.2	Region XII:				
Indiana.....	2,481	2.3	204	2.8	California.....	7,218	6.9	399	5.6
Wisconsin.....	1,934	1.8	160	2.3	Nevada.....	93	.1	11	.2
Region VII:					Oregon.....	837	.8	78	1.1
Alabama.....	2,516	2.4	131	1.8	Washington.....	1,836	1.7	98	1.4
Florida.....	2,319	2.2	78	1.1	Territories:				
Georgia.....	2,685	2.5	22	.3	Alaska.....	75	.1	4	.1
Mississippi.....	1,595	1.5	64	.9	Hawaii.....	174	.2	9	.1

¹ Data on employee accounts established and employer identification numbers assigned, while representing somewhat similar administrative

operations, are not necessarily related from an economic viewpoint. Weekly averages are computed for the 4-week period Nov. 29–Dec. 26, 1941.

and Texas had the largest numbers of employee accounts established in December 1941 and together accounted for more than one-third the national total (table 7).

Employer identification numbers were assigned at an average weekly rate of 7,100 in December. This figure represented a decline of 20 percent from the November rate, and a gain of 35 percent over December 1940. Five States showing most significant decreases from November 1941 were California, Pennsylvania, Florida, Georgia, and Texas. There were increases in 12 States—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

Monthly data on employee accounts established and employer identification numbers assigned will not be carried in the Bulletin in the future, but quarterly tables and analytic text will appear regularly.

Rulings on Government Instrumentalities

Under the Social Security Act of 1935, "Service performed in the employ of the United States Government or of an instrumentality of the United States"¹ was excepted from "employment." By interpretation, members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and of the Federal Reserve System were held to be instrumentalities of the United States, and therefore service for such members was exempt from taxation and was not included in the computation of benefits. Members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System are either State-chartered or federally chartered; affiliates of the Federal Reserve System are divided into State bank members and national banks.

In June 1940, a wage earner claimed old-age insurance benefits chiefly on services prior to 1940; his claim was denied, because his employer was a State-chartered member of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. On appeal, the Appeals Council of the Social Security Board held that this employer was not and had not been an instrumentality of the United States. This ruling is in accord with recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and several State courts regarding the status of similar organizations. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has now under consideration the formal reversal of its prior ruling.

¹ Sec. 210 (b) (5) of Social Security Act of 1935.

Its action will govern questions relating both to retroactive tax collections and to wage records.

The Office of the General Counsel of the Federal Security Agency, on review of its previous opinions concerning federally chartered members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and State bank members of the Federal Reserve System, has concluded that these organizations, also, are not government instrumentalities. The decision has been submitted to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for consideration. The status of services for national bank members of the Federal Reserve System is not under review.

There is no question concerning wages paid by any of the above-named organizations since December 31, 1939, inasmuch as under the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act these organizations are covered for both tax and benefit purposes.

Revised Regulation Relative to Family Employment

Family employment in certain instances is excluded from coverage under title II of the Social Security Act. This exception did not appear in the original act but was incorporated by the 1939 amendments. The services excepted because of the existence of a close family relationship between the employee and the individual employing him are:

- (1) Services performed by an individual in the employ of his or her spouse;
- (2) Services performed by a father or mother in the employ of his or her son or daughter; and
- (3) Services performed by a son or daughter under the age of 21 in the employ of his or her father or mother.²

The original language of the regulation provided that services performed in the employ of a corporation or partnership are not within the exception. In September 1941 the Board approved a retroactive amendment to the effect that services for a partnership are, in some cases, within the exception. Therefore, at present, "Services performed in the employ of a corporation are not within the exception. Services performed in the employ of a partnership are not within the exception unless the

² Sec. 403.811, Regulations No. 3 of the Social Security Board (Part 403, title 20, Code of Federal Regulations, 1940 Supp.).

requisite family relationship exists between the employee and each of the individual partners comprising the partnership."³

Consequently, coverage of services does not depend entirely on whether the employer was a

³ Sec. 403.811, Regulations No. 3 of the Social Security Board (Part 403, title 20, Code of Federal Regulations, 1941 Supp.).

partnership. It depends also on whether all the partners were family relatives of the employee. For example, if two sons form a partnership and employ their father, the father's services are not covered. However, if a son and a stranger to the father form a partnership and employ the father, his services are covered.

Operations Under the Railroad Retirement Act*

Net benefit payments certified to the Secretary of the Treasury in December amounted to \$10.7 million (table 1). Increases were recorded for every type of benefit except payments to former carrier pensioners, but the increases were due in part to the transition to a calendar-month reporting period (table 1, footnote 4). Total benefit payments for the 6 months ended December 31, 1941, amounted to \$63.1 million, 5.2 percent above those for the corresponding period of 1940.

There were 1,607 new certifications of employee annuities in December, and 803 were terminated by death. (For time period covered by these figures, see table 1, footnote 1.) After adjustments for suspensions and reinstatements, there was a net increase of 795 in the number of annuities in force. For the 6 months July-December, certifications were 11.4 percent below those in the corresponding months of 1940, but the total number of deaths reported showed a 10.4-percent

increase. In this half year there was an average monthly increase of 828 in the number of annuities in force, as compared with 1,105 in the same period of 1940. At the end of December, the average monthly payment was \$65.82 for all employee annuities in force, including those subject to recertification.

Applications for employee annuities received in Washington numbered 1,403 in December—the lowest number received in any month since the enactment of the 1937 act. Applications received during the past year have reflected a general downward trend, and the July-December total of 10,056 is 8.8 percent less than the total for the corresponding period in 1940.

There were 337 fewer pensions in force at the end of December than at the end of November. The average monthly payment in December was \$58.98. During July-December 1941 terminations numbered 1,656, or 234 less than in the comparable period of 1940.

Survivor annuities in force at the end of the month numbered 2,919, and the average monthly

* Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Information Service, Railroad Retirement Board, in collaboration with the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.

Table 1.—Railroad retirement: Number and amount of annuities and pensions in force and net benefit payments certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, by class of payment, December 1941¹

Period and administrative action	Total		Employee annuities		Pensions to former carrier pensioners		Survivor annuities		Death-benefit annuities ²	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In force as of Nov. 30, 1941.....	156,064	\$9,950,258	122,703	\$8,075,495	29,761	\$1,755,266	2,907	\$94,326	693	\$25,170
During December 1941:										
Initial certifications.....	1,696	108,054	1,607	104,928	4	151	24	719	61	2,255
Terminations by death (deduct).....	1,235	77,008	803	53,688	339	20,025	10	348	83	2,946
In force as of Dec. 31, 1941 ³	156,513	9,983,882	123,498	8,129,205	29,424	1,735,449	2,919	94,668	672	24,559
Total payments (net) ⁴		\$10,685,780		8,472,901		1,716,520		99,495		34,084

¹ For definitions of classes of payments, see the Bulletin, July 1939, p. 7. Except for total payments (see footnote 4) data are based on month ended on 20th calendar day in which annuity or pension was first certified or terminated upon notice of death, or in which other administrative action was taken by the Board rather than on month in which annuity or pension began to accrue, beneficiary died, or administrative action was effective. In-force payments as of end of month reflect administrative action through the 20th. Correction for claims certified or terminated in error or for incorrect amount is made in data for month in which error was discovered and not in which error was made.

² In a few cases payments are made to more than 1 survivor on account of

death of 1 individual; such payments are counted as single items. Terminations include those by death and by expiration of 12-month period for which death-benefit annuities are payable; nearly all terminations are of latter type.

³ After adjustments for recertifications, reinstatements, and terminations for reasons other than death (suspension, return to service, recovery from disability, commutation to lump-sum payments).

⁴ Includes monthly payments for amounts shown in force as of end of month, lump-sum and retroactive payments for claims certified and recertified from approximately November 21 to December 31, less cancellations and repayments for same period.

⁵ Includes \$361,879 for lump-sum death benefits.

Table 2.—Retirement benefits: Accrued obligations ¹ for each fiscal year and percentage change from preceding fiscal year, by class of benefit, fiscal years 1936-41

Period	Total	Em- ployee annu- ities	Pensions to former carrier pension- ers	Sur- vivor annu- ities	Death- benefit annu- ities	Lump- sum death benefits
Amount (in thousands)						
Cumulative through June 1941.....	\$433,918	\$308,700	\$112,633	\$3,201	\$2,348	\$7,036
Fiscal year:						
1935-36 ²	240	237	-----	1	2	-----
1936-37.....	12,648	9,388	2,809	101	350	-----
1937-38.....	83,930	50,359	31,988	433	705	445
1938-39.....	102,846	71,489	28,902	713	464	1,278
1939-40.....	113,090	83,608	25,896	901	414	2,271
1940-41.....	121,164	93,619	23,038	1,052	413	3,042
Percentage change from preceding fiscal year						
Fiscal year:						
1937-38.....	+563.6	+436.4	+1,038.8	+328.7	+101.4	-----
1938-39.....	+22.5	+42.0	-9.7	+64.7	-34.2	+187.2
1939-40.....	+10.0	+17.0	-10.4	+26.4	-10.8	+77.7
1940-41.....	+7.1	+12.0	-11.0	+16.8	-2	+33.9

¹ The amount for each fiscal year consists of actual data for annuities with beginning dates in that year which were certified before Sept. 1, 1941, and estimates for annuities with apparent beginning dates in that year for which applications were still pending on Sept. 1, 1941, plus estimates for amounts on annuities subject to recertification.

² Amounts are for June 1936 only.

payment was \$32.43. Monthly payments for the 672 death-benefit annuities in force averaged \$36.55.

The 1,170 lump-sum death benefits certified by the Board in December brought the total for July-December to 6,660, which was 460 more than those in the corresponding 6 months of 1940. The average payment for the December certifications was \$269.63—\$7.82 above the average for November. This average generally increases because of the gradual increase in the amount of compensation credited to employees since January 1, 1937, on the basis of which these benefits are computed.

Accrued Obligations of the Railroad Retirement System

The figures on payments certified to the Treasury which are reported monthly in the Bulletin show the amount of benefits currently made available to annuitants, pensioners, and survivor beneficiaries. They cannot be used, however, to compare the actual or accrued obligations in one period with those of other periods. On the one hand, the amounts certified during any month include not only the regular monthly payments on all annuities in force at that time but also the ac-

crued payments on all claims newly certified or recertified to a higher amount during the month. On the other hand, the amounts do not include obligations which accrued for that month but were not certified during the month.

To measure changes in the level of obligations accruing under the Railroad Retirement Act, it is necessary to include all amounts which are payable with respect to particular periods, regardless of the date of certification. Payments already certified can readily be allocated to the months to which they apply, but the additional obligations which have not yet been certified can only be estimated.

The estimated total accrued obligations of the retirement system through June 30, 1941, by fiscal years, is presented in table 2.

For all types of benefit payments the accrued obligations through June 30, 1941, are estimated at \$434 million. This amount is \$3.8 million more than the total certified through that date. For the most part, the accrued, uncertified obligations have beginning dates within the fiscal year 1940-41. Of the total of \$3.8 million of accrued obligations, \$2.4 million are estimated to have accrued for the fiscal year 1940-41.

Changes in total obligations from year to year result primarily from changes in obligations with respect to employee annuities and pensions, which together account for more than 96 percent of the current benefit payments under the retirement system. Total obligations for employee annuities, including those not yet certified, are estimated at \$93.6 million for the fiscal year 1940-41, an increase of 12 percent over 1939-40; the comparable increase for the fiscal year 1939-40 over the fiscal year 1938-39 is estimated at 17 percent. These obligations will continue to increase, although at a decreasing rate, as long as the amount payable on annuities beginning to accrue exceeds the amount payable on those terminated by death.

Pensioners, on the other hand, are a closed group which is being steadily reduced by deaths. Obligations with respect to pensions were \$23.0 million in 1940-41, 11 percent below the 1940 total; there was a 10-percent decline from 1939 to 1940. The percentage decrease has been larger from year to year, because the number of pensioners who died, although decreasing in absolute numbers, has grown in proportion to the number of living pensioners at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Lump-sum death-benefit obligations have increased from year to year, and this trend will continue with the increase in individual earnings accumulated after December 31, 1936, upon which the lump-sum death benefits are based. Obligations for survivor annuities have likewise increased and will continue to increase for some time, because, although the number of new survivor annuities is decreasing, it is still considerably larger than the number of deaths among survivor annuitants. Obligations with respect to death-benefit annuities under the 1935 act have decreased in every year since 1938, although the estimated decrease in 1941 is slight. These annuities are payable only with respect to the death of individu-

als entitled to or receiving annuities under the 1935 act, and the number of employee annuities in force under that act is decreasing. Furthermore, these annuities terminate after 12 monthly payments, and the number which may be payable at any one time is limited accordingly.

After all certifications have been made, the total number of retirement benefits of all classes with beginning dates prior to July 1, 1941, will be about 254,260. There will be about 151,250 employee annuities, 48,540 benefits to former carrier pensioners, 3,000 survivor annuities, 5,850 death-benefit annuities payable under the 1935 act, and 45,620 lump-sum death payments provided under the 1937 act.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

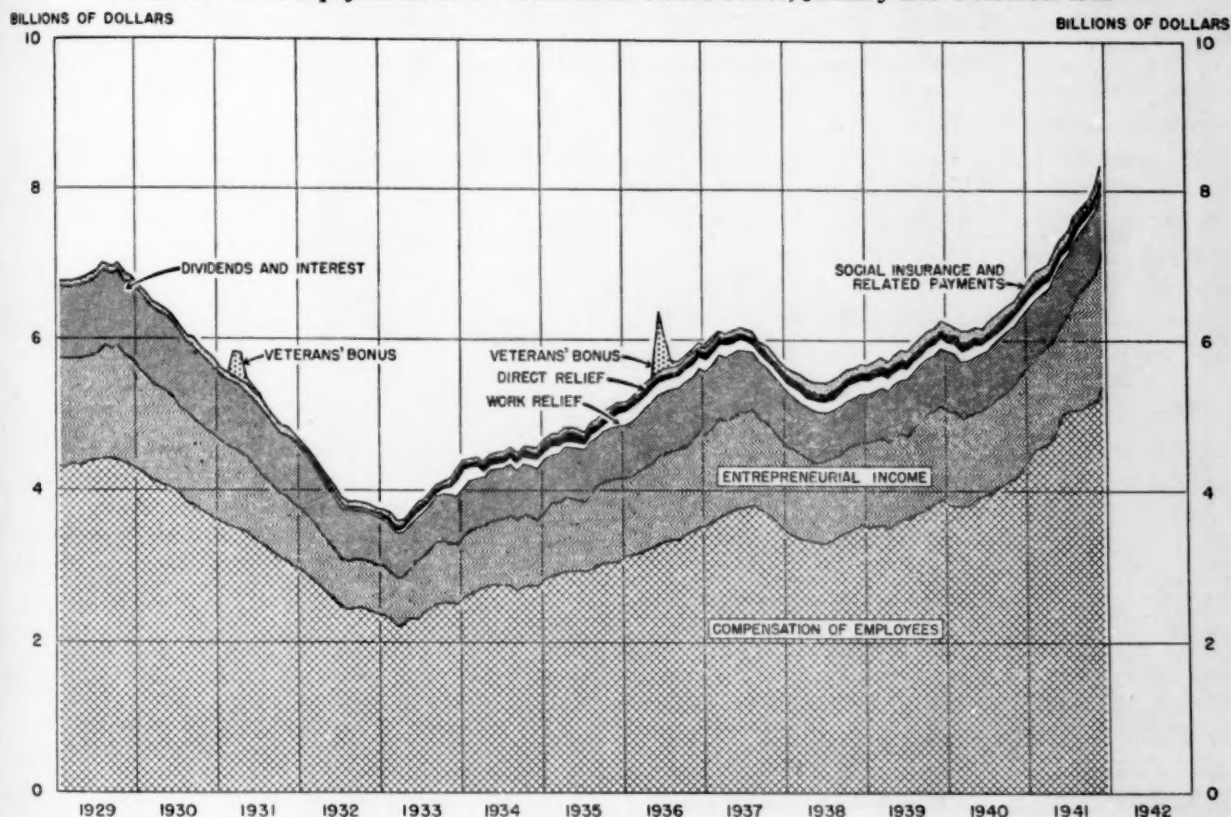
Social Security and Other Income Payments to Individuals

Income payments to individuals during December, \$8.3 billion, were 4 percent higher than payments in November and 25 percent higher than payments in December 1940. Total income payments during 1941 amounted to \$89.5 billion (table 1). Payments for each successive month were higher than in the previous month and the level reached in December indicates that the total for 1942 will probably exceed \$100 billion. Further expansion in income payments depends primarily upon overcoming the general shortage of raw materials—especially metals. A considerable increase in employment can be expected if there is a substantial increase in these supplies during the year.

Compensation of employees, which accounted for almost two-thirds of all income payments dur-

ing 1941, by the end of the year was running more than a billion a month ahead of corresponding months of 1940. Increased employment, higher wage rates, and overtime payments combined to bring about the increase. In the last half of 1941, compensation of employees was 25 percent higher than in the same period of 1940, while civil non-agricultural employment was 11 percent higher than in the comparable period of 1940, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Reports to that Bureau show that both average hourly earnings and weekly hours in factories increased during 1941, and the Department of Agriculture reports that farm wage rates were considerably higher than in 1940. However, the increase in compensation of employees was not distributed evenly among all workers, and there is also evi-

Chart 1.—Income payments in the continental United States, January 1929–December 1941



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

dence of dislocation of employment in certain areas and industries.

During the last 3 months of 1941, the number of unemployed persons (including relief workers), has been slightly below 4 million, according to the WPA Monthly Report of Unemployment. Unemployment compensation payments for December were higher than November payments in every State except Hawaii; for the country as a whole, the payments showed a 32-percent increase. Lay-offs due to material shortages and curtailment orders were significant in a few highly industrialized States, while seasonal reductions in construction, logging, canning, and certain manufacturing industries were important factors in the rise in claims and payments in most States.

Entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties, which together accounted for about one-fifth of all income payments in 1941, continued to show the largest relative increases over corresponding months of 1940. During the last quarter of 1941 these payments were more than a third higher than for the last quarter of 1940, and in December 1941 were 38 percent above the corresponding month of 1940.

The aggregate amount of social insurance and

related payments during 1941 was slightly below the comparable figure for 1940. The sharp drop in unemployment compensation payments during 1941 was almost offset by increased payments under the retirement programs. However, an increase in unemployment compensation benefits in December 1941 caused total social insurance and related payments for that month to show an increase over December 1940.

In December 1941, work and direct relief payments showed an increase over November but were below payments for December 1940.

Estimated Pay Rolls in Covered Employment

Total wages and salaries for the third quarter of 1941, as estimated by the Department of Commerce, amounted to \$15.3 billion (table 2). It is estimated that \$12.8 billion or 84 percent of this amount was paid to workers in employment covered by the old-age and survivors insurance and the railroad retirement programs; the former accounted for 79, and the latter for 4.5 percent of all pay rolls. The major part of the employment covered by these retirement programs is also covered by State unemployment compensation and the railroad unemployment insurance

Table 1.—Income payments in the continental United States, by specified period, 1936-41¹

[In millions; data corrected to Feb. 10, 1942]

Year and month ²	Total	Compensation of employees ³	Entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties	Dividends and interest	Work relief ⁴	Direct relief ⁵	Social insurance and related payments ⁶	Veterans' bonus
Calendar year:								
1936.....	\$68,115	\$39,772	\$13,533	\$9,700	\$2,155	\$672	\$856	\$1,427
1937.....	72,213	44,344	14,586	9,762	1,639	837	917	128
1938.....	66,584	40,832	13,139	8,026	2,094	1,008	1,428	57
1939.....	71,016	44,067	13,831	8,648	1,870	1,070	1,496	34
1940.....	75,706	47,847	14,384	9,085	1,577	1,096	1,689	28
1941.....	89,483	58,867	17,094	9,561	1,214	1,113	1,621	13
1940								
December.....	6,681	4,305	1,258	763	128	93	132	2
1941								
January.....	6,821	4,421	1,263	765	131	96	143	2
February.....	6,917	4,545	1,244	768	125	96	138	1
March.....	6,978	4,590	1,254	771	126	98	138	1
April.....	7,030	4,636	1,269	775	121	96	132	1
May.....	7,216	4,795	1,298	777	116	93	136	1
June.....	7,375	4,943	1,314	785	104	93	135	1
July.....	7,454	5,002	1,344	795	86	90	136	1
August.....	7,656	5,070	1,482	800	80	90	133	1
September.....	7,790	5,089	1,597	804	79	89	131	1
October.....	7,898	5,162	1,622	812	81	90	130	1
November.....	8,020	5,212	1,667	840	79	90	131	1
December.....	8,328	5,402	1,740	860	86	92	138	1

¹ Compensation of employees, entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties, and dividends and interest adjusted for seasonal variation.

² For annual and monthly figures 1929-40, see the Bulletin, August 1941, table 1, pp. 74-76.

³ Wage and salary payments minus deductions for employee contributions to social insurance and related programs. Includes industrial pensions.

⁴ Earnings of persons employed by the CCC, NYA, and WPA. Excludes earnings of persons employed on other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds; such earnings are included in the column "Compensation of employees."

⁵ Payments to recipients under the 3 Federal assistance programs and general relief, and the value of surplus-food stamps issued by the Surplus Marketing Administration under the food stamp plan.

⁶ Represents payments under programs of old-age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement, Federal, State, and local retirement, veterans' pensions, workmen's compensation, State unemployment compensation, and railroad unemployment insurance.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Table 2.—Estimated pay rolls in employment covered by selected social insurance and retirement systems in proportion to all wages and salaries, by quarter, January 1940–September 1941¹

[Data corrected to Feb. 10, 1942]

Year and quarter	All wages and salaries ²	Pay rolls covered by retirement programs ³			Pay rolls covered by unemployment insurance programs ⁴		
		Total	Old-age and survivors insurance ⁵	Rail-road retirement	Total	State unemployment compensation ⁶	Rail-road unemployment insurance
Amount (in millions)							
1940 total ..	\$48, 231	\$38, 567	\$36, 299	\$2, 268	\$34, 710	\$32, 442	\$2, 268
Jan.-Mar	11, 397	9, 109	8, 561	548	8, 030	7, 482	548
Apr.-June	11, 757	9, 258	8, 707	551	8, 289	7, 738	551
July-Sept	11, 995	9, 477	8, 895	582	8, 618	8, 036	582
Oct.-Dec	13, 082	10, 723	10, 136	587	9, 773	9, 186	587
1941							
Jan.-Mar	13, 336	10, 837	10, 253	584	9, 395	8, 811	584
Apr.-June	14, 523	11, 844	11, 212	632	10, 482	9, 850	632
July-Sept	15, 253	12, 764	12, 079	685	11, 535	10, 850	685
Percent of all wages and salaries							
1940 total ..	100. 0	80. 0	75. 3	4. 7	72. 0	67. 3	4. 7
Jan.-Mar	100. 0	79. 9	75. 1	4. 8	70. 5	65. 7	4. 8
Apr.-June	100. 0	78. 7	74. 0	4. 7	70. 5	65. 8	4. 7
July-Sept	100. 0	79. 0	74. 2	4. 8	71. 8	67. 0	4. 8
Oct.-Dec	100. 0	82. 0	77. 5	4. 5	74. 7	70. 2	4. 5
1941							
Jan.-Mar	100. 0	81. 3	76. 9	4. 4	70. 4	66. 0	4. 4
Apr.-June	100. 0	81. 6	77. 2	4. 4	72. 2	67. 8	4. 4
July-Sept	100. 0	83. 7	79. 2	4. 5	75. 6	71. 1	4. 5

¹ For annual data for 1937–40 on pay rolls covered by civil-service, State and local government and public education, and Army and Navy retirement systems, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 77–78.

² Represents estimated wages and salaries paid in cash and in kind in continental United States and, in addition, Army and Navy pay rolls in all other areas. Includes employee contributions to social insurance and retirement programs. Data furnished by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

³ Includes data for Alaska and Hawaii, estimated at \$94–98 million for 1940.

⁴ Represents taxable wages plus estimated nontaxable wages in excess of \$3,000 earned in employment covered by program.

⁵ Represents total wages and salaries earned in covered employment.

programs. An estimated 11.5 billion, or 76 percent of all wages and salaries, was paid to workers in employment covered by the State unemployment insurance and the railroad unemployment insurance programs. Pay rolls in employment covered by the State unemployment insurance programs amounted to 71 percent of all wages and salaries, while the comparable figure for the railroad unemployment insurance program is 4.5 percent.

Significant increases have occurred in the proportion of all wages and salaries earned in employments covered by these retirement and unemployment insurance programs. The per-

centage increase in pay rolls for employment covered by the retirement programs from the third quarter of 1940 to the third quarter of 1941 was 35 percent, while that for the unemployment insurance programs was 34 percent. Total wages and salaries increased 27 percent over this period. As a result the pay rolls for employment covered by the two retirement programs represented 79 percent of all wages and salaries in the third quarter of 1940 as compared with 84 percent for the same quarter of 1941, while for the unemployment insurance programs the proportion rose from 72 to 76 percent. This increase in the percentage of wages and salaries received by employees in covered employment is the result both of increased employment and of higher wage rates. The number of workers earning wages taxable for old-age and survivors insurance during the third quarter of 1941 was 35.2 million as compared with 29.7 million for the third quarter of 1940. It is probable that many workers were newly entering covered employment during this period. There was an increase of approximately 30 percent in the number of employee accounts established under the old-age and survivors insurance program in 1941 as compared with 1940. These changes would indicate that not only are some covered workers accumulating wage credits in larger amounts than previously but that many additional workers are building up wage credits under these social insurance programs.

In spite of the shifting of many workers from private industry to service in the armed forces and to work in Government arsenals, navy yards, and other Government establishments, the increased industrial activity due to defense operations will undoubtedly result in further increases in the amount and probably in the proportion of all wages and salaries paid to workers in employment covered by the old-age and survivors insurance and railroad retirement programs, and by the unemployment insurance programs.

Social Insurance and Related Payments

The amount of payments and the number of beneficiaries under the five social insurance and related programs for which monthly data are available are presented in tables 3 and 4. These five programs in December accounted for 40 percent of all social insurance and related payments as estimated by the Department of Commerce.

Payments under the five programs during December amounted to \$55.4 million, 16 percent more than in November and 1 percent above December 1940. The increase from November to December is the first rise in 7 months. The reversal of the downward trend is due to larger payments under the unemployment insurance programs during December. The increase over December 1940, however, reflects the continued growth of payments under the retirement programs, for while unemployment insurance payments in December 1941 were \$4.5 million less than in December 1940, payments under the retirement programs increased \$4.9 million during this period.

During 1941, total payments under the five

programs amounted to \$654.7 million, 15 percent below the 1940 level. This decrease, the first in 5 years, is due entirely to a decline of \$176 million in unemployment compensation payments; payments under the retirement programs increased over the same period by \$63.4 million.

Increases over November in the amount of payments and in the number of continued claims under the State unemployment compensation laws occurred in every State during December. The amount of payments increased 32 percent, while the average weekly number of beneficiaries receiving such payments increased 11 percent. However, payments were 9.8 percent below those of December 1940, while the number of beneficiaries decreased 22 percent. It is expected that reduc-

Table 3.—Payments under selected social insurance and retirement programs, by specified period, 1936-41¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total	Retirement and survivor payments									Refunds under the Civil Service Commission to employees leaving service ⁴	Unemployment insurance payments			
		Total	Monthly retirement payment ¹			Survivor payments						Total	State unemployment compensation laws ²	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ³	
			Social Security Act ⁵	Railroad Retirement Act ⁶	Civil Service Commission ⁷	Monthly payments		Lump-sum payments							
						Social Security Act ⁵	Railroad Retirement Act ⁶	Social Security Act ⁷	Railroad Retirement Act ⁶	Civil Service Commission ⁷					
Calendar year:															
1936	\$59,372	\$56,377	-----	\$683	\$51,630	-----	\$2	-----	-----	\$4,062	\$2,864	\$131	\$131	-----	-----
1937	105,429	99,818	-----	40,001	53,694	-----	444	\$1,278	-----	4,401	3,479	2,132	2,132	-----	-----
1938	599,367	169,640	-----	96,749	56,118	-----	1,400	10,478	\$291	4,604	3,326	396,401	396,401	-----	-----
1939	626,270	187,837	-----	107,282	58,331	-----	1,451	13,895	1,926	4,952	2,846	435,587	429,820	\$5,767	-----
1940	765,809	226,533	\$21,242	114,167	62,019	\$7,617	1,448	11,734	2,496	5,810	3,277	535,999	520,110	15,889	-----
1941	654,717	289,914	55,669	119,912	64,932	24,924	1,560	13,326	3,421	6,170	4,616	360,187	345,652	14,535	-----
1940															
December	54,875	21,296	3,304	9,695	5,288	1,280	124	982	206	417	286	33,293	30,887	2,406	-----
1941															
January	64,840	21,929	3,603	9,739	5,312	1,393	120	1,063	221	478	266	42,645	39,270	3,375	-----
February	59,859	22,532	3,757	9,899	5,307	1,602	124	1,225	187	431	259	37,068	34,611	2,457	-----
March	59,371	23,194	4,030	9,792	5,360	1,762	125	1,241	226	658	324	35,853	33,608	2,245	-----
April	52,344	23,595	4,185	9,960	5,392	1,828	130	1,111	411	578	301	28,448	26,998	1,450	-----
May	56,486	23,680	4,386	10,003	5,401	1,928	133	1,080	367	382	384	32,422	31,574	848	-----
June	55,330	23,950	4,530	9,973	5,387	2,020	135	1,026	242	637	373	31,007	30,530	477	-----
July	54,451	24,466	4,759	9,964	5,418	2,160	131	1,179	317	538	337	29,648	29,293	355	-----
August	52,054	24,537	4,945	9,999	5,406	2,264	133	1,155	278	357	484	27,033	26,483	550	-----
September	48,915	24,906	5,073	10,081	5,452	2,326	132	986	251	605	455	23,554	22,942	612	-----
October	47,935	25,390	5,289	10,114	5,462	2,444	134	1,100	303	544	484	22,061	21,430	631	-----
November	47,715	25,551	5,439	10,199	5,516	2,523	129	1,029	256	460	489	21,675	21,066	609	-----
December	55,417	26,184	5,673	10,189	5,519	2,674	134	1,131	362	502	460	28,773	27,847	926	-----

¹ Payments to individual beneficiaries under programs; data exclude cost of administration. For detailed data see tables in program sections of the Bulletin.

² Represent old-age retirement benefits under all acts and disability retirement benefits under Railroad Retirement and Civil Service Retirement Acts.

³ Amounts, including retroactive payments, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; represent primary benefits, wife's benefits, and benefits to children of primary beneficiaries. Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated for 1940.

⁴ Amounts, including retroactive payments, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, minus cancellations, during month ended on 20th calendar day through November 1941; for December 1941, amounts certified from November 21 through December 31. Monthly payments to survivors include annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin.

⁵ Principally payments under civil-service retirement and disability fund but includes also payments under Canal Zone retirement and disability fund and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund administered by the Civil Service Commission. Lump-sum payments include accrued

annuities to date of death paid to survivors. Data for calendar years 1936-39 estimated on basis of data for fiscal years. For discussion of benefits and beneficiaries under the Civil Service Retirement Act, see the Bulletin, April 1941, pp. 29-42.

⁶ Amounts, including retroactive payments, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; represent widow's benefits, widow's current benefits, parent's benefits, and orphan's benefits. Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated for 1940.

⁷ Amounts certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; represent payments at age 65 for 1937-August 1939, payments with respect to deaths of covered workers prior to Jan. 1, 1940, for entire period, and, beginning January 1940, payments with respect to deaths of covered workers after Dec. 31, 1939. Payments at age 65 totaling \$651,000 in 1937, \$4.7 million in 1938, and \$4.6 million in 1939 are not survivor payments.

⁸ Amount of checks issued, reported by State agencies to the Bureau of Employment Security.

⁹ Amounts certified by regional offices of the Railroad Retirement Board to disbursing officers of the Treasury in same city.

tions in employment due to seasonal factors and to curtailment orders will cause further increases both in the amount of payments and in the number of beneficiaries. Payments made during December 1941 to beneficiaries under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act increased 52 percent over payments in November, while the number of beneficiaries increased 67 percent. These increases were due to an accelerated seasonal reduction in maintenance-of-way employment.

Both the amounts certified in December for monthly retirement payments under the Social Security Act and the number of beneficiaries increased about 4 percent from November. The changes from December 1940 were much greater—payments increased 72 percent and the number of beneficiaries, 84 percent. Retirement payments and the number of retirement beneficiaries under the civil-service and the railroad retirement programs in December each showed a change of less than 1 percent from the November figures, and only about 5 percent from December 1940.

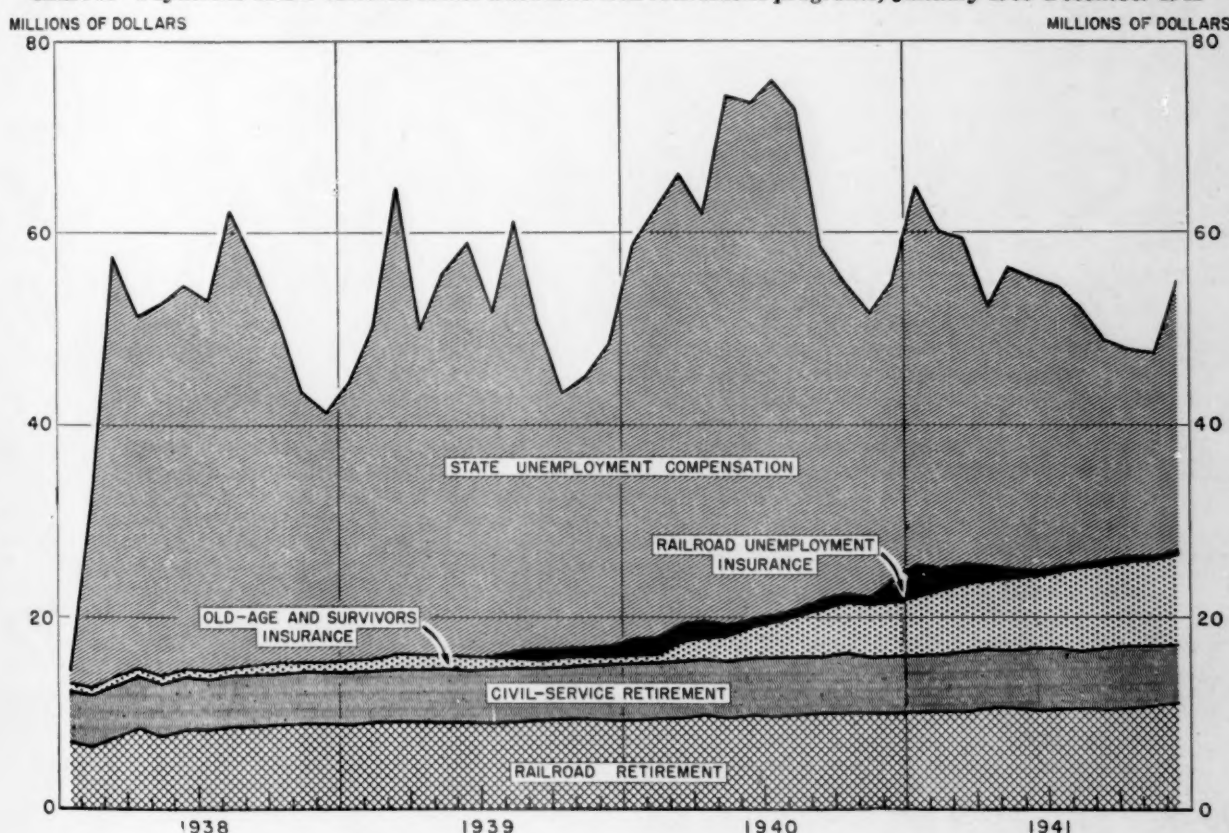
Payments made to monthly retirement bene-

ficiaries under the Social Security Act during 1941 amounted to \$55.7 million, more than 2½ times the payments made during 1940. Similar payments made under the older civil-service and railroad retirement systems showed much less change for the same period, each increasing about 5 percent.

Survivors of workers insured under the old-age and survivors insurance program received monthly payments of \$2.7 million in December, more than twice the amounts paid in December 1940. The number of beneficiaries receiving such payments showed an increase of 118 percent over the number for December 1940.

Approximately 665,000 individuals received monthly benefits amounting to \$24.2 million and 9,900 received lump-sum payments amounting to \$2.0 million under the retirement and survivor programs during December. Monthly beneficiaries under the old-age and survivors insurance programs totaled 440,000 and included 204,000 retired workers, the wives of 58,000 of these workers, 14,000 of their children who were under

Chart 2.—Payments under selected social insurance and retirement programs, January 1938–December 1941



18, and 164,000 survivors of deceased workers or annuitants. These beneficiaries represent approximately 277,000 families. The 225,000 beneficiaries receiving monthly retirement payments under the railroad retirement and civil-service programs represent the number of families receiving benefits, inasmuch as no supplementary benefits are provided under these programs.

Retirement and Disability Systems Administered by the Civil Service Commission

The data presented in tables 3 and 4 relating to the payments and beneficiaries under programs administered by the Civil Service Commission represent figures for the civil-service, the Canal Zone, and the Alaska Railroad Retirement systems.

A total of \$64.9 million was paid during 1941 to annuitants of these three retirement and disability systems (table 5). The major part (98.5 percent) of this amount was paid to annuitants under the

Civil Service Retirement Act; payments under the Panama Canal Zone and Alaska Railroad Retirement Acts accounted for only 1.4 and 0.1 percent of the total, respectively. A comparison of the payments made during 1941 with those for 1940 shows that the largest relative increase, 30 percent, occurred in payments under the Alaska Railroad system; payments under the Canal Zone system increased 11 percent and those under the Civil Service Retirement Act, only 6.8 percent. These changes reflect the relative length of time the three programs have been in operation; the larger increases are associated with the newer programs.

The annuitants on the roll in December 1941 under all three systems numbered 69,000. This represents an increase over the December 1940 figure of 4.7 percent. As 98.9 percent of all annuitants were receiving payments under the civil-service system, the increase represents primarily

Table 4.—Individuals receiving payments under selected social insurance and retirement programs, by month, December 1940–December 1941

[In thousands]

Year and month	Retirement and survivor beneficiaries								Separated employees receiving refunds under the Civil Service Commission ⁹	Unemployment insurance beneficiaries	
	Monthly retirement beneficiaries			Survivor beneficiaries						State unemployment compensation laws ¹⁰	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹¹
	Social Security Act ¹	Railroad Retirement Act ²	Civil Service Commission ³	Monthly beneficiaries		Lump-sum beneficiaries ⁴					
				Social Security Act ¹	Railroad Retirement Act ²	Social Security Act ¹	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ³			
1940											
December.....	150.6	146.0	65.2	75.1	3.3	7.3	1.0	0.6	1.6	666.6	73.7
1941											
January.....	164.8	146.4	65.5	83.3	3.3	7.8	1.0	.9	1.7	825.7	77.6
February.....	175.0	147.3	65.5	92.9	3.3	9.1	.8	.5	1.7	806.4	63.2
March.....	190.7	147.6	66.1	101.2	3.3	9.1	1.0	.7	1.9	761.7	55.6
April.....	200.8	148.1	66.3	108.7	3.4	8.2	1.7	.6	2.0	589.6	38.5
May.....	211.1	148.9	66.8	115.8	3.4	7.9	1.5	.4	2.5	659.0	20.7
June.....	218.8	149.6	66.9	122.4	3.4	7.4	1.0	.6	2.6	682.9	11.4
July.....	229.0	150.2	67.1	129.9	3.5	8.6	1.3	.6	2.5	611.1	10.0
August.....	239.2	150.6	67.5	137.1	3.5	8.5	1.1	.5	3.3	571.9	12.0
September.....	247.7	151.3	67.5	142.7	3.6	7.2	1.0	.7	3.0	493.4	13.2
October.....	257.5	151.8	67.8	149.9	3.6	8.0	1.1	.6	3.4	430.0	12.9
November.....	265.7	152.5	68.4	156.0	3.6	7.5	1.0	.5	4.3	470.4	13.4
December.....	276.4	152.9	68.6	163.6	3.6	8.2	1.2	.5	3.5	523.0	22.4

¹ Primary beneficiaries and their wives and children, for whom monthly benefits were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month. Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated for 1940.

² Employee annuitants and pensioners on roll as of 20th of the month; includes disability annuitants.

³ Annuitants under Civil Service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad Retirement Acts; represents age and disability retirements, voluntary and involuntary retirements after 30 years' service, and involuntary separations after not less than 15 years' service. Figures not adjusted for suspension of annuities of persons who have returned to work in the War and Navy Departments under the National Defense Act of June 28, 1940, numbering 549 in December 1941.

⁴ Widows, parents, and orphans for whom monthly benefits were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month. Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated for 1940.

⁵ Widows receiving survivor benefits under joint and survivor elections and next of kin receiving death-benefit annuities for 12 months; number on roll

as of 20th of the month. Widows receiving both survivor and death-benefit annuities are counted twice, but 2 or more individuals sharing 1 death-benefit annuity are counted as 1.

⁶ Number of deceased wage earners with respect to whose wage records payments were made to survivors; for railroad retirement beneficiaries, number certified in month ending on 20th calendar day.

⁷ Represents deceased wage earners whose survivors received payments under either 1935 or 1939 act.

⁸ See footnote 3 for programs covered. Represents employees who died before retirement age and annuitants with unexpended balances whose survivors received payments.

⁹ See footnote 3 for programs covered.

¹⁰ Represents average number of weeks of unemployment compensated in calendar weeks ended within month.

¹¹ Number of individuals receiving benefits during second and third weeks of month for days of unemployment in registration periods of 14 consecutive days.

Table 5.—Annuitants on the roll of the three retirement and disability systems administered by the Civil Service Commission, and annuity payments, by month, December 1940–December 1941

Year and month	Annuitants on the roll														Annuity payments ¹ (in thousands)			
	Total				Civil service ²				Canal Zone				Alaska Railroad		Total	Civil service	Canal Zone	Alaska Railroad
	Total	Age ³	Disability	Involuntary separation ⁴	Total	Age ⁴	Disability	Involuntary separation ⁵	Total	Age ³	Disability	Involuntary separation ²	Total ⁶	Age ⁷				
1940																		
December . .	65, 248	46, 785	16, 384	2, 079	64, 525	46, 301	16, 184	2, 040	648	426	184	38	75	58	\$5, 288	\$5, 209	\$72	\$7
1941																		
January	65, 547	47, 007	16, 453	2, 087	64, 815	46, 516	16, 251	2, 048	657	433	186	38	75	58	5, 312	5, 233	73	6
February	65, 510	46, 948	16, 483	2, 079	64, 782	46, 458	16, 283	2, 041	651	430	184	37	77	60	5, 307	5, 228	73	6
March	66, 111	47, 319	16, 703	2, 089	65, 372	46, 823	16, 498	2, 051	660	435	188	37	79	61	5, 360	5, 279	73	8
April	66, 254	47, 390	16, 783	2, 081	65, 510	46, 889	16, 578	2, 043	665	440	188	37	79	61	5, 392	5, 310	76	6
May	66, 812	47, 778	16, 948	2, 086	66, 060	47, 272	16, 740	2, 048	672	444	191	37	80	62	5, 401	5, 319	75	7
June	66, 871	47, 824	16, 975	2, 072	66, 118	47, 316	16, 768	2, 034	672	446	189	37	81	62	5, 387	5, 305	75	7
July	67, 068	47, 932	17, 061	2, 075	66, 307	47, 419	16, 851	2, 037	677	448	192	37	84	65	5, 417	5, 333	76	8
August	67, 495	48, 206	17, 214	2, 075	66, 729	47, 686	17, 005	2, 038	681	454	191	36	85	66	5, 406	5, 323	76	7
September . . .	67, 486	48, 180	17, 238	2, 068	66, 720	47, 659	17, 030	2, 031	681	455	190	36	85	66	5, 453	5, 368	78	7
October	67, 828	48, 414	17, 351	2, 063	67, 056	47, 889	17, 141	2, 026	686	458	192	36	86	67	5, 463	5, 377	78	8
November . . .	68, 427	48, 811	17, 547	2, 069	67, 652	48, 283	17, 337	2, 032	686	459	191	36	89	69	5, 516	5, 430	77	9
December . . .	68, 648	48, 933	17, 645	2, 070	67, 874	48, 405	17, 436	2, 033	686	460	190	36	88	68	5, 519	5, 434	77	8

¹ See footnotes 4, 5, and 7.

² After 15 years or more of service and at least 45 years of age.

³ Includes persons whose annuities were suspended under National Defense Act of June 28, 1940, because of reemployment in War or Navy Department.

⁴ Includes voluntary and involuntary retirement after 30 years' service.

⁵ Includes voluntary and involuntary retirement after 30 years' service and voluntary retirement after 25 years' service.

⁶ Difference between total and age annuitants represents disability annuitants except for 1 involuntary separation each month.

⁷ Includes voluntary retirements after 30 years' service.

⁸ Net payments, including retroactive payments, adjusted for cancellations and refunds during period; include amounts of accrued annuities paid to estates of deceased annuitants. Total payments for 1941 were as follows: civil service, \$63,939,000; Canal Zone, \$907,000; Alaska Railroad, \$87,000.

Source: U. S. Civil Service Commission, Retirement Division.

the change in number of annuitants under this system. The number of annuitants under the Canal Zone system was 4.4 percent greater than in December 1940, while there was a 17.3-percent increase in the number of annuitants under the Alaska Railroad system.

Both the number of employees who had retired under the age-and-service provisions of the laws and the number retired for disability increased from January to December under all three programs; the largest relative increases occurred in the number retiring on account of disability. The number of annuitants on the roll who had been involuntarily separated from employment remained fairly stable during the year, although it was slightly smaller at the end of the year.

Amendments to the Civil Service Retirement Act*

On January 24, 1942, the President approved a bill amending the Civil Service Retirement Act.¹

* Prepared in the Division of Coordination Studies and the Office of the Actuary.

¹ Public, No. 411, 77th Cong. For analysis of act before this amendment, see Reticker, Ruth, "Benefits and Beneficiaries Under the Civil Service Retirement Act," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (April 1941), pp. 29-42.

While this issue of the Bulletin was in press, bills to revise provisions for coverage of elective officers and certain high appointive positions were under consideration by Congress. Any amendments enacted will be summarized subsequently.

Important changes were made toward the end of 1941 and early in 1942 in the legal provisions under which the civil-service and the Canal Zone systems operate. The amendments become effective in 1942 and therefore do not affect the data presented. The amendments to the Civil Service Retirement Act are discussed below. The amendments to the Panama Canal Zone Retirement Act (Public, No. 347, 77th Cong.) (1) allow members of the system to make voluntary contributions (not to exceed 20 percent of annual basic salary) for the purchase of an additional annuity and (2) allow retirants to elect a reduced annuity at the time of retirement with the provision that upon death of the annuitant payment of an annuity is to be made to a designated beneficiary.

This amendment broadens the coverage of the act; introduces more flexible age and service requirements for optional retirement; increases annuities for employees in the middle and higher salary brackets by the addition of a third formula for computation of minimum benefits; establishes a higher rate of employee contributions, which ultimately will increase the amount of an annuity

computed under the purchasable plan; provides a uniform age for automatic retirement of all except a few minor groups; provides deferred annuities for employees separated from the service after 5 years' employment; and revises some provisions relating to refunds, optional deposits, and redeposits.

Coverage.—The coverage of the act is materially extended by including all officers and employees in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the United States Government and all officers and employees of the municipal government of the District of Columbia who are not subject to another governmental retirement system. However, the President has the power to exclude from coverage any officer or employee in the executive service "whose tenure of office or employment is intermittent or of uncertain duration." Employees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, whose tenure of employment is temporary or of uncertain duration, are specifically excluded, and employees of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol with similar tenure may be excluded. Furthermore, members and certain employees of the legislative branch are covered only at their option; current members and employees must signify their intention of coming under the act within the calendar year 1942; subsequently, such notice must be given within 6 months of taking the oath of office or entering upon service.

The exclusion of officers and employees subject to another retirement system, like the similar provision in the previous act, will affect persons now covered by the special contributory retirement systems for firemen, policemen, and teachers in the District of Columbia, for officers of the Foreign Service of the Department of State, for the civilian teachers of the United States Naval Academy, and for employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Alaska Railroad, and the Panama Canal Zone. Judges of the United States courts, justices of the Supreme Court, and the Hawaiian judiciary, and members of other non-contributory systems, such as the various military services, including the Army and Navy Nurse Corps and commissioned officers of the Public Health Service and of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, will also be excluded.

Persons brought under the act by the amendments are entitled to credit for their past periods of Government service in determining their eligi-

bility to and amount of retirement annuity. The annuity includes an amount representing Government contributions for these periods of service. Unless the employee makes a deposit with accrued interest at 4 percent to cover this past service, however, the portion of the annuity based on the employee's contribution is reduced by the amount which would have been purchased by such deposit.

Contribution rate.—Between January 24 and June 30, 1942, deductions from salaries of persons covered will be made at the former rate of 3.5 percent. Effective July 1, 1942, the rate will be 5 percent.

Retirement.—The automatic retirement age for those who have served at least 15 years—formerly set at age 65 or 62 for two-thirds of the covered workers—is made uniform at 70 years² for all groups except elective officers, employees of the judicial branch, and certain employees of the legislative branch, who are not subject to automatic retirement. Provision is made for voluntary retirement at the full annuity between ages 62 and 70 after 15 years' service, or from age 60 after 30 years' service. This election may be made by the employee or, except for several minor groups, by the head of his department, with suitable safeguards to the employee's interests. Solely at his option, an employee who has reached age 55 after 30 years of service may elect retirement on a reduced annuity.

Increased recognition is given in the amended act to the problem of persons who spend only part of their working lifetime in Government service through the provision that individuals who are separated after 5 or more years of service must leave on deposit salary deductions made since January 24, 1942. A deferred annuity beginning at age 62 is provided, with the amount being determined only from the basic formula of Plan I including the portion provided by Government contributions. In addition, for involuntary separations without cause the minimum annuity provisions are applicable. Persons involuntarily separated not for cause may choose to receive an immediate annuity beginning at age 55 equal to the present worth of a deferred annuity at age 62. In

² Employment of persons who have reached age 70 and have had 15 years of service may still be maintained by Executive Order or, in certain cases of special qualifications, by the appointing authority. By Executive Order dated January 30, 1942, persons appointed by the President are exempt from automatic separation because of age for a period not exceeding their unexpired term, and all employees in the executive branch who reach age 70 before April 1, 1942, are exempt from such separation until April 30, 1942.

computing these annuities, interest after separation from service is allowed on the employee's account at the rate of 3 percent compounded annually until the beginning of the annuity. The extent of the protection afforded by this provision will vary greatly for different individuals; in many cases of relatively short service, the amount of the deferred annuity will be small.

No change was made in the provisions for disability retirement. The provisions for voluntary contributions to increase annuities also remain unchanged.

As before, no coordination is provided between the benefits of the civil-service system and those of the old-age and survivors system of the Social Security Act. In some instances, individuals coming to Government service from private employment will suffer reduction in, or loss of, their social insurance protection, and individuals leaving Government service will be handicapped in obtaining or reobtaining insured status. In other instances double retirement benefits will result, which may even exceed the individual's regular rate of earnings. Nor does the amended act provide for survivors' benefits comparable to those of the old-age and survivors insurance program. Since January 1940, any employee retiring under the age provisions has been allowed to elect a lower annuity during his lifetime in order that, after his death, his widow or other beneficiary may receive an annuity during her lifetime. This provision remains unchanged.

Amount of annuities.—In addition to Plans I and II, by which benefits were formerly computed and which are heavily weighted in favor of low-salaried groups, another method of computing benefits is introduced. This minimum provides that the annuity payable with respect to age, involuntary separation without cause, or disability retirement shall not be less than one-seventieth of the "best 5-consecutive year" average annual salary times the number of years of service not exceeding 35. While the use of the new formula will in no case reduce the benefit otherwise payable, it provides larger annuities than Plan II for all employees whose average basic salary for any period of 5 consecutive years exceeds \$2,800 and also in many cases for persons with more than 30 years of service and salaries of \$2,400–\$2,800. The increased contribution rate will, of course,

eventually increase the amount of an annuity computed under Plan I which is purchased with the employee's accumulated contributions. For some years to come, however, since most annuities will be computed under Plan II, this factor will be of little importance.

Refunds.—Deductions from earnings prior to January 24, 1942, may be refunded, with 4-percent compound interest (with or without tontine,³ as the case may be), on separation from service, when an immediate annuity is not payable.⁴ Similar refunds of deductions after January 24, 1942, are made only for employees who have served less than 5 years and are therefore ineligible for a deferred annuity. Additional voluntary contributions accumulate in full at 3-percent interest and may only be refunded at separation.

Redeposits and optional deposits.—Employees with less than 5 years' service who obtain a refund for service subsequent to January 24, 1942, and reenter the service at a later date are required to redeposit the amount withdrawn (plus 4-percent interest from date of reentry) in order to obtain any benefits at subsequent retirement for age or disability. Employees with more than 5 years' service who withdraw amounts deducted prior to January 24, 1942, must upon reentry upon service redeposit the amount (including interest) withdrawn, plus 3-percent interest on this amount during the period of absence from service, in order to obtain benefits based on the period of service covered by these sums.

While the Civil Service Commission has issued one set of regulations under the new act, its passage is so recent that further interpretation may be expected, particularly regarding refunds and redeposits. It is as yet too soon to estimate the number of additional employees who will be brought under coverage, since up to February 15 there had been no executive orders specifying the temporary employees to be excluded.

³ Since June 1930, \$1 per month (called tontine) has been deducted from the employee's contributions and credited to the general retirement and disability fund; the remainder is credited to the employee's individual account. Prior to January 24, 1942, the amount deposited in the individual account, with accrued interest at 4 percent, was refunded to all persons separated without an annuity, but the tontine plus interest was included in the amount refunded only in the case of persons separated involuntarily without cause or of death of employee before retirement. The recent amendment does not alter the provisions regarding tontine.

⁴ However, if this refund is taken by a person eligible for a deferred annuity and not redeposited subsequently (with interest), the annuity payable is not to be based on the period of service covered by the refund.

Financial and Economic Data

The President's budget message of January 5 recommended appropriations under the Social Security Act and the Wagner-Peyser Act amounting to \$554.2 million for the fiscal year 1942-43 (table 1). This sum represents an increase of \$82.9 million or 18 percent over corresponding appropriations for 1941-42. Since other Federal expenditures will show a relatively greater increase, the disbursements for the social security programs during the next fiscal year are estimated at only 0.9 percent of the 1942-43 budget, as compared with 1.5 percent for the current fiscal year and 3.4 percent for the year ended June 30, 1941.

Although the President recommended some modification of the grants provisions of the Social Security Act to give more aid to the needier States, it is apparently not anticipated that such a change would affect expenditures substantially during the fiscal year 1942-43.

The budget figures do not make allowance for the change in administration of the public employment services. Under the provisions of the

Wagner-Peyser Act, States and localities provided matching amounts approximately equal to the Federal grants to the States under that act. The proposed budget for 1942-43 includes \$3.1 million for Federal grants to States under this legislation. Federal operation of these services, inaugurated January 1, 1942,¹ may necessitate some adjustment in the proposed appropriations.

Total collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Federal Unemployment Tax Act are estimated at \$1,544 million for 1942-43 as compared with an estimated \$1,018 million for 1941-42 and actual collections of \$789 million in 1940-41. It is estimated that under existing legislation these collections will represent 7.9 percent of total Federal receipts for the current fiscal year and 8.6 percent for 1942-43. The budget estimates and recommendations for the various social security programs are discussed below.

The 1942-43 budget contemplates a 19.5-percent increase in the appropriations for grants to States administered by the Social Security Board—\$500 million as compared with the estimated \$419 million for 1941-42 (table 1). Larger appropriations are recommended for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children in anticipa-

Table 1.—Appropriations under the Social Security and Wagner-Peyser Acts, fiscal years 1941-42 and 1942-43

Item	1941-42 (actual)	1942-43 (estimated)
Total.....	\$471,365,258	\$554,224,715
Federal Security Agency.....	459,684,566	542,054,400
Social Security Board.....	444,255,000	525,739,600
Salaries and expenses.....	25,655,000	26,429,600
Grants to States.....	418,600,000	500,310,000
Old-age assistance.....	270,000,000	329,000,000
Aid to dependent children.....	74,000,000	86,000,000
Aid to the blind.....	9,000,000	8,710,000
Unemployment compensation adminis- tration.....	62,500,000	73,500,000
United States Employment Service ²	3,100,000	3,100,000
Public Health Service.....	12,666,286	12,419,680
Grants to States for public-health work.....	11,000,000	11,000,000
Disease and sanitation investigation.....	1,666,286	1,419,680
Office of Education.....	2,763,280	2,895,120
Salaries and expenses.....	113,280	95,120
Grants to States for vocational rehabilita- tion.....	2,650,000	2,800,000
Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.....	11,570,332	11,613,815
Salaries and expenses.....	370,332	413,815
Grants to States.....	11,200,000	11,200,000
Maternal and child health services.....	5,820,000	5,820,000
Services for crippled children.....	3,870,000	3,870,000
Child welfare services.....	1,510,000	1,510,000
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Cen- sus.....	110,360	556,500
Salaries and expenses.....	110,360	556,500

¹ Excludes expenses incurred by the Treasury Department in administration of title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed to general fund of the Treasury.

² Grants under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

Source: The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1943.

¹ See the Bulletin, January 1942, pp. 1-3.

Table 2.—Estimates of social security trust fund operations, fiscal years 1941-42 and 1942-43

Item	1941-42	1942-43
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund		
Receipts.....	\$971,968,013	\$1,486,150,996
Appropriation.....	500,400,000	1,394,100,000
Interest.....	71,568,013	92,050,996
Expenditures.....	141,313,000	195,210,000
Benefits.....	113,000,000	166,000,000
Administrative expenses.....	28,313,000	29,210,000
Net addition to fund.....	830,655,013	1,290,940,996
Total assets of fund, June 30.....	3,199,957,095	4,490,898,091
Unemployment trust fund		
Receipts.....	1,278,607,600	1,569,341,081
Deposits by States.....	1,129,900,000	1,386,100,000
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board.....	76,800,000	85,900,000
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund ¹	3,900,000	7,000,000
Interest on investments.....	68,007,600	90,341,081
Expenditures.....	339,250,000	336,500,000
Withdrawals by States.....	329,000,000	329,000,000
Benefit payments, railroad unemploy- ment insurance account.....	10,250,000	7,500,000
Net addition to fund.....	939,357,600	1,232,841,081
Total assets of fund, June 30.....	3,223,015,296	4,455,856,377

¹ In accordance with amendments of Oct. 10, 1940, to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Source: The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1943.

tion of a rise in State disbursements to be matched by Federal funds. Both the largest absolute increase (\$59 million) and the largest relative increase (22 percent) in recommended appropriations are for old-age assistance.

It is recommended that the 1942-43 appropriations for four of the five grants-in-aid programs administered by agencies other than the Social Security Board be maintained at the levels of maximum authorization provided by the Social Security Act. The appropriation recommended for grants to States for vocational rehabilitation under title V of the act is \$2.8 million or \$700,000 less than the amount authorized. The proposed appropriation for disease and sanitation investigation under title VI is about \$600,000 below the \$2 million authorization.

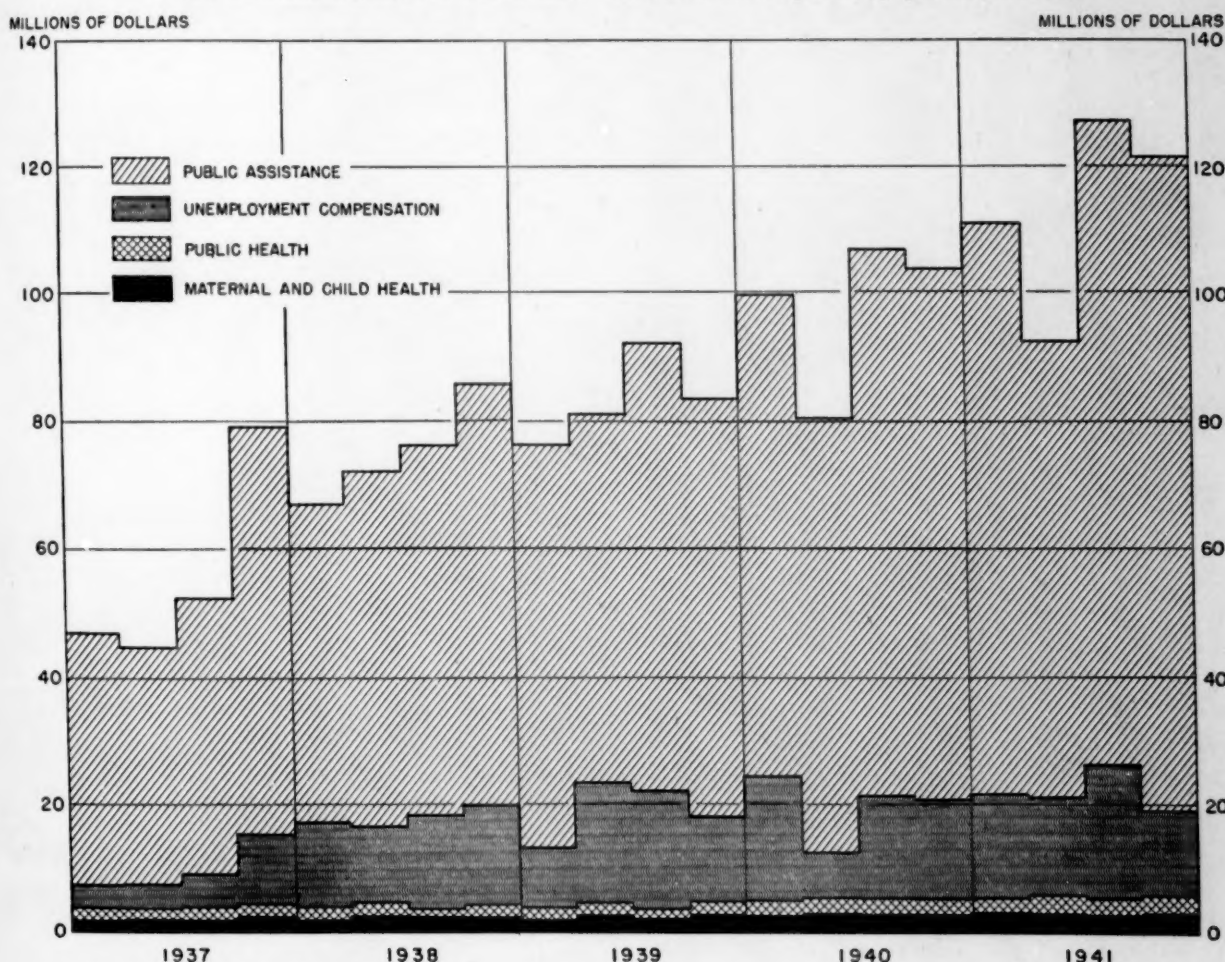
The investments of the social security trust

funds are estimated to increase by \$1,770 million during 1941-42 and \$2,524 million during 1942-43. Because Federal expenditures are expected to be financed to a larger extent than in recent years through borrowing, the proportion of new social security investments to the estimated rise in the public debt is expected to fall from 11.7 percent in 1940-41 to 8.2 percent in 1941-42 and to 6.3 percent in 1942-43.

The budget estimates of receipts of \$1,486 million by the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in 1942-43 exceed by \$514 million the estimated receipts in 1941-42 (table 2). It is estimated that expenditures of the fund will increase by \$54 million. The total assets of the trust fund are estimated at \$3.2 billion as of June 30, 1942, and \$4.5 billion as of June 30, 1943.

The budget estimates benefit payments for

Chart 1.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act, by quarter, 1937-41



Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

1942-43 at \$166 million as compared with estimates of \$113 million for the fiscal year 1941-42.

The 1942-43 estimated receipts of the Federal unemployment trust fund exceed those for 1941-42 by \$291 million, while it is estimated that expenditures of the fund in 1942-43 will decrease by about \$3 million; consequently, there will be a net addition of more than \$293 million to the fund for that year (table 2). Total assets of the

fund are estimated to increase more than \$1 billion—from \$3.2 billion at the end of 1941-42 to \$4.5 billion a year later.

State deposits in the unemployment trust fund are estimated to increase from 1941-42 to 1942-43 by \$256 million or 23 percent. This estimate reflects an assumption that the anticipated large increase in pay rolls in covered industry will more than offset the effect of experience-rating pro-

Table 3.—Social security and total Federal receipts, expenditures, and public debt, by specified period, 1936-41

[In millions]

Period	General and special accounts										Excess receipts (+) or expenditures (-)	Trust accounts, etc., ⁷ excess receipts (+) or expenditures (-)	Change in general fund balance	Public debt				
	Receipts of Federal Government				Expenditures ⁴ of Federal Government									Total	Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	Unemployment trust fund ⁸	Railroad retirement account	All other
	Total ¹	Social security taxes ²	Railroad retirement and unemployment taxes ³	All other	Total ¹	Under the Social Security Act		Under the Railroad Retirement Board		All other								
						Admini- strative ex- penses and grants to States ⁵	Net ap- propriations and transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	Admini- strative ex- penses ⁶	Trans- fers to rail- road retire- ment ac- count									
Calendar year:																		
1936	\$4,372	(⁹)	(⁹)	\$4,372	\$8,533	\$107		\$1		\$8,425	-\$4,161	+\$8	-\$303	\$34,407		\$64		\$34,343
1937	6,312	\$573	\$93	5,646	8,189	245	\$514	2	\$92	7,336	-1,877	+72	+1,067	37,279	\$513	625	\$50	36,061
1938	5,993	562	111	5,320	8,441	324	343	* 3	142	7,629	-2,448	+411	+111	39,427	862	1,064	76	37,425
1939	5,485	670	115	4,700	9,453	354	566	* 6	97	8,430	-3,968	+847	-607	41,942	1,435	1,509	77	38,921
1940	6,416	743	137	5,536	10,241	423	581	* 7	120	9,110	-3,825	+195	-548	45,025	2,016	1,945	85	40,979
1941	9,612	887	156	8,569	19,816	483	763	10	126	18,433	-10,204	-1,078	+1,633	57,938	2,736	2,732	91	52,379
6 months ended:																		
December 1939	2,744	318	59	2,367	4,748	186	268	4	77	4,213	-2,004	+139	-362	41,942	1,435	1,509	77	38,921
December 1940	3,236	348	70	2,818	5,452	227	311	* 3	76	4,835	-2,216	+197	+38	45,025	2,016	1,945	85	40,979
December 1941	4,579	447	82	4,050	11,806	264	413	5	78	11,136	-7,317	-733	+927	57,938	2,736	2,732	91	52,379
1940																		
December	741	4	31	706	1,173	19	1	(⁹)		1,153	-432	-200	+111	45,025	2,016	1,945	85	40,979
1941																		
January	372	46	1	325	1,142	53	32	(⁹)	10	1,047	-771	+15	+97	45,877	2,006	1,974	85	41,812
February	674	188	5	481	1,208	30	132	1	20	1,025	-534	-3	-324	46,090	2,002	2,087	85	41,916
March	1,367	4	31	1,532	1,400	36	(⁹)	1	10	1,353	+167	-236	+1,014	47,173	2,161	2,077	85	42,850
April	602	42	1	559	1,352	49	37	1	8	1,257	-750	+402	-290	47,231	2,151	2,117	85	42,878
May	541	157	8	376	1,288	35	147	1		1,105	-747	-264	-521	47,721	2,146	2,254	84	43,237
June	1,277	4	28	1,245	1,530	17	1	1		1,511	-252	-259	+729	48,961	2,381	2,273	74	44,233
July	456	47	1	408	1,640	60	43	1	46	1,490	-1,185	+599	-34	49,513	2,371	2,333	108	44,701
August	554	167	6	381	1,687	43	157	1		1,486	-1,133	-2	+274	50,921	2,361	2,479	102	45,979
September	1,136	4	33	1,099	1,875	33	1	1		1,840	-739	-293	-607	51,346	2,556	2,479	91	46,220
October	489	48	1	440	2,126	56	43	1	32	1,994	-1,637	-225	+376	53,584	2,546	2,538	112	48,388
November	730	175	5	550	2,024	40	166	1		1,817	-1,294	-484	-322	55,040	2,536	2,706	102	49,696
December	1,214	6	36	1,172	2,544	33	2	1		2,508	-1,329	-328	+1,241	57,938	2,736	2,732	91	52,379

¹ Beginning July 1940, appropriations to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund minus reimbursements to the Treasury for administrative expenses are excluded from net receipts and expenditures of general and special accounts of the Treasury. These net appropriations are included here in both total receipts and expenditures for comparison with previous periods.

² Represents collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

³ Represents total collections under the Carriers Taxing Act and 10 percent of collections under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (see table 8, footnote 5).

⁴ Excludes public-debt retirement. Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

⁵ Excludes funds for vocational rehabilitation program of the Office of Education and for disease and sanitation investigations of the Public Health Service (see table 4, footnote 1); also excludes grants to States for employment service administration under the Wagner-Peyser Act. Such grants are included in "all other." Also excludes administrative expenses incurred by the Treasury prior to July 1940 in administration of title II of the Social

Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Includes expenses incurred by the Social Security Board in administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act, beginning July 1940.

⁶ Includes expenditures for administration of railroad unemployment insurance, amounting to \$500,000 in 1938-39, \$5.0 million in 1939-40, \$3.4 million in 1940-41, and \$1,299,000 in 1941-42; also includes \$3,397,000 expended since April 1941 for acquisition of service and compensation data of railroad workers in accordance with Public Res. 102, approved Oct. 9, 1940.

⁷ Includes all trust accounts, increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar, expenditures chargeable against increment on gold (other than retirement of national bank notes), and receipts from seigniorage.

⁸ Beginning July 1939, contains separate book account for railroad unemployment insurance account and for each State employment security agency.

⁹ Less than \$500,000.

¹⁰ Excludes amounts reimbursed to the Treasury for administrative expenses, which were part of transfer.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

visions on the effective contribution rates under State laws. State withdrawals for benefit payments are estimated at the same figure—\$329 million—for both years.

Deposits of the Railroad Retirement Board in the railroad unemployment insurance account are estimated to increase \$9 million or 12 percent. Railroad unemployment benefit payments are expected to decrease from \$10.2 million in 1941-42 to \$7.5 million in 1942-43.

Table 4.—Federal appropriations and expenditures for administrative expenses and grants to States under the Social Security Act, by specified period, 1940-42¹

[In thousands]

Item	Fiscal year 1940-41		Fiscal year 1941-42	
	Appropriations ²	Expenditures through December ³	Appropriations ²	Expenditures through December ³
Total.....	\$440,894	\$227,415	\$463,829	\$264,192
Administrative expenses.....	27,694	16,139	26,129	15,599
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board ⁴	27,220	13,195	25,655	12,237
Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.....	364	176	364	185
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.....	110	62	110	46
Department of the Treasury ⁵	(*)	2,706	(*)	3,131
Grants to States.....	413,200	211,277	437,700	248,593
Federal Security Agency.....	402,000	206,002	426,500	243,076
Social Security Board.....	391,000	200,843	415,500	237,405
Old-age assistance.....	245,000	133,163	270,000	161,567
Aid to dependent children.....	75,000	32,247	74,000	36,883
Aid to the blind.....	10,000	3,659	9,000	4,231
Unemployment compensation administration.....	61,000	31,775	62,500	34,724
Public Health Service: Public health work.....	11,000	5,159	11,000	5,671
Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.....	11,200	5,274	11,200	5,517
Maternal and child health services.....	5,820	2,697	5,820	2,859
Services for crippled children.....	3,870	1,818	3,870	1,798
Child welfare services.....	1,510	759	1,510	861

¹ Excludes some funds appropriated and expended under the Social Security Act, because they are not separated from other Federal funds for similar purposes. Such is the case with funds for vocational rehabilitation for which \$113,000 was appropriated for 1940-41 and \$112,000 for 1941-42 for administration in the Office of Education, and \$2 million for 1940-41 and \$2,650,000 for 1941-42 for grants to States. For disease and sanitation investigations of the Public Health Service, appropriations were \$1,625,000 for 1940-41 and \$1,665,000 for 1941-42 in addition to grants to States shown in this table.

² Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

³ Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury. Includes expenditures from reappropriated balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

⁴ Includes amounts expended by the Board in administration of title II of the act, reimbursed to general fund of the Treasury. Includes amounts for administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act.

⁵ Represents amounts expended by the Treasury in administration of title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed to general fund of the Treasury.

⁶ Not available.

⁷ Includes grants certified by the Social Security Board to States for employment service administration to meet requirements of unemployment compensation program. Excludes grants to States for employment service administration under the Wagner-Peyser Act, for which \$3,000,000 was appropriated in 1940-41 and \$3,100,000 in 1941-42.

Source: Various Federal appropriation acts (appropriations); Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury (expenditures).

Table 5.—Federal grants to States for public assistance¹ and administration of unemployment compensation laws and State employment services:² Advances certified³ by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury, by specified period, as of December 31, 1941

[In thousands]

State	Public assistance			Employment security	
	October-December 1941			July-December 1941	
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Under Social Security Act	Under Wagner-Peyser Act
Total.....	\$73,968.1	\$17,685.8	\$1,996.4	\$33,353.0	\$1,568.3
Alabama.....	262.6	126.6	9.6	346.9	32.5
Alaska.....	70.4	(*)	(*)	30.1	6.3
Arizona.....	475.8	118.9	22.1	103.3	(*)
Arkansas.....	311.6	138.1	19.0	288.6	22.5
California.....	9,170.1	903.3	434.1	2,660.1	78.1
Colorado.....	2,199.1	327.2	37.1	230.7	12.7
Connecticut.....	787.4	21.7	8.9	673.8	22.9
Delaware.....	46.5	33.9	(*)	107.1	6.4
District of Columbia.....	144.2	71.7	11.9	163.4	(*)
Florida.....	786.2	165.4	64.1	375.1	22.0
Georgia.....	694.1	135.8	30.9	496.9	37.5
Hawaii.....	36.7	60.8	1.8	67.1	7.5
Idaho.....	351.9	153.6	10.0	146.5	6.3
Illinois.....	5,706.7	796.8	(*)	2,585.9	92.4
Indiana.....	2,059.9	752.0	87.7	859.6	39.6
Iowa.....	1,846.8	(*)	62.5	328.5	29.9
Kansas.....	1,036.5	325.0	54.8	225.9	30.0
Kentucky.....	758.0	(*)	(*)	404.2	32.2
Louisiana.....	743.2	735.8	37.0	409.5	26.7
Maine.....	485.4	93.6	41.4	215.4	9.8
Maryland.....	482.4	299.6	23.1	391.5	20.6
Massachusetts.....	3,847.6	696.0	44.7	1,539.0	48.7
Michigan.....	2,576.0	941.8	56.9	1,790.7	61.3
Minnesota.....	2,183.9	458.7	47.7	688.3	31.6
Mississippi.....	384.6	68.6	20.1	242.7	24.7
Missouri.....	2,374.2	562.4	(*)	1,078.9	45.0
Montana.....	457.5	135.9	13.0	148.4	6.5
Nebraska.....	800.7	267.2	23.9	207.3	14.9
Nevada.....	124.6	(*)	(*)	89.7	4.3
New Hampshire.....	283.0	45.1	12.7	163.4	7.5
New Jersey.....	1,034.0	500.8	29.0	1,507.2	53.0
New Mexico.....	121.3	90.3	7.9	88.6	6.0
New York.....	4,856.7	1,488.1	133.2	4,639.8	152.4
North Carolina.....	655.7	296.5	58.7	327.8	41.6
North Dakota.....	292.5	131.1	5.1	110.8	7.3
Ohio.....	5,112.3	634.3	140.4	1,795.3	76.3
Oklahoma.....	2,201.8	560.6	59.9	334.8	26.4
Oregon.....	773.6	116.4	18.2	464.4	12.5
Pennsylvania.....	3,624.9	2,754.7	(*)	2,198.2	138.8
Rhode Island.....	259.7	79.7	3.2	346.1	8.7
South Carolina.....	251.8	141.5	15.2	279.8	21.5
South Dakota.....	455.3	90.3	8.1	80.2	7.3
Tennessee.....	680.0	412.0	31.4	461.2	36.9
Texas.....	5,192.8	215.0	95.0	1,052.9	75.1
Utah.....	643.1	212.3	7.5	173.7	6.3
Vermont.....	145.9	38.3	6.4	111.0	5.0
Virginia.....	284.0	166.3	25.3	429.1	30.3
Washington.....	3,210.3	315.3	56.9	683.0	19.6
West Virginia.....	531.8	443.6	38.7	374.5	22.5
Wisconsin.....	2,013.9	518.2	74.7	548.6	35.6
Wyoming.....	138.9	44.7	6.5	87.3	5.0

¹ Figures not comparable with those on amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients, which represent payments from Federal, State, and local funds and exclude administrative expense.

² Excludes State and local appropriations to employment service.

³ Advances are certified for specified period of operation which is not necessarily period in which certification is made.

⁴ No plan approved by the Social Security Board.

⁵ Since July 20, 1941, the Arizona employment service is maintained by the Social Security Board as a division of its Bureau of Employment Security, and accordingly funds have not been granted to the State for this purpose.

⁶ Not available, because funds for the District of Columbia employment service are included in funds of the Federal Bureau of Employment Security which maintains it.

Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Accounts and Audits.

Receipts and Expenditures

Total administrative expenditures and grants to States under the Social Security Act reached a new peak of \$483 million in the calendar year

1941 (table 3). Expenditures for the grants-in-aid programs increased 15.5 percent from 1940 to 1941; the increase from 1939 to 1940 was 17.4 percent.

Table 6.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department through December of fiscal years 1940-41 and 1941-42¹

[In thousands]

State	Fiscal year 1940-41 through December, total grants	Fiscal year 1941-42 through December								
		Total grants	Federal Security Agency					Department of Labor		
			Social Security Board				Public Health Service	Children's Bureau		
			Old-age as- sistance	Aid to de- pendent children	Aid to the blind	Unemploy- ment com- pensation adminis- tration ¹		Public health work	Maternal and child health serv- ices	Services for crippled children
Total, all participating States.....	\$223,343.9	\$258,581.5	\$166,637.2	\$38,790.8	\$4,373.2	\$37,208.7	\$5,679.0	\$3,052.4	\$1,851.2	\$989.1
Alabama.....	1,686.4	1,763.5	601.2	283.4	21.1	471.2	185.5	120.1	50.3	30.9
Alaska.....	269.7	260.8	161.9	(²)	(²)	31.1	21.7	36.6	7.5	2.0
Arizona.....	1,432.7	1,730.3	1,108.1	283.6	49.1	168.8	38.4	51.5	19.5	11.3
Arkansas.....	1,527.5	1,800.6	736.4	325.0	44.4	426.0	134.1	48.3	42.6	43.8
California.....	26,142.8	27,200.2	21,037.0	1,984.6	1,004.0	2,783.4	209.5	89.0	69.0	23.8
Colorado.....	5,189.8	6,290.1	5,094.3	731.6	76.7	241.3	58.4	31.3	39.7	16.9
Connecticut.....	2,874.8	2,713.9	1,827.8	49.2	19.8	689.0	60.0	21.0	29.4	17.7
Delaware.....	311.4	330.1	104.8	72.8	(²)	109.7	16.5	17.4	3.2	5.8
District of Columbia.....	712.6	772.7	327.9	155.1	26.0	168.7	36.1	32.9	18.2	7.8
Florida.....	2,610.4	2,939.8	1,836.3	372.2	147.3	386.9	92.5	61.0	29.5	14.1
Georgia.....	2,115.9	2,723.8	1,353.2	306.8	60.6	668.0	180.0	100.0	32.9	22.4
Hawaii.....	438.4	457.8	115.8	190.3	5.7	68.4	36.0	23.5	12.0	6.3
Idaho.....	1,166.0	1,429.1	806.3	351.3	23.1	154.3	44.5	25.0	14.7	10.1
Illinois.....	13,188.9	17,312.5	13,017.3	1,171.7	(²)	2,677.7	235.5	106.6	77.8	27.0
Indiana.....	7,564.9	7,602.4	4,662.9	1,630.3	195.0	885.7	106.6	65.4	38.5	18.1
Iowa.....	4,814.6	5,025.0	4,275.6	(²)	145.8	344.9	115.0	63.8	46.9	33.2
Kansas.....	3,057.5	3,615.7	2,299.2	700.0	118.7	328.6	81.4	42.0	31.1	14.8
Kentucky.....	2,376.4	2,789.4	1,869.9	(²)	(²)	548.8	195.8	87.1	56.0	31.9
Louisiana.....	3,423.9	4,186.2	1,852.6	1,622.7	87.3	378.0	121.2	67.9	35.5	21.1
Maine.....	1,713.4	1,748.4	1,096.6	203.7	92.7	289.2	30.7	8.6	16.6	10.1
Maryland.....	2,851.9	2,554.6	1,104.0	676.7	51.8	517.0	71.9	78.7	39.1	15.4
Massachusetts.....	13,119.0	12,424.9	8,869.5	1,604.5	100.4	1,592.0	141.9	52.9	40.5	23.1
Michigan.....	8,616.7	10,923.2	6,001.8	2,172.6	129.2	2,313.2	163.0	84.3	34.7	24.4
Minnesota.....	6,835.2	7,321.5	5,014.4	1,075.7	107.8	901.3	11.0	34.1	53.6	24.7
Mississippi.....	1,126.9	1,515.6	756.2	143.4	35.3	328.6	132.5	58.4	31.1	30.2
Missouri.....	6,526.9	8,427.1	5,435.9	1,266.1	(²)	1,435.6	179.6	37.1	43.5	29.2
Montana.....	1,359.0	1,574.0	1,003.8	301.4	28.1	156.7	38.2	11.0	23.5	11.2
Nebraska.....	2,760.3	3,007.2	1,892.9	623.6	55.8	279.7	60.0	50.6	27.3	17.1
Nevada.....	398.3	411.5	256.2	(²)	(²)	92.5	20.4	28.1	6.3	8.1
New Hampshire.....	721.3	955.8	602.5	84.3	27.9	170.0	31.5	20.3	7.4	11.9
New Jersey.....	5,089.2	5,367.3	2,349.5	1,139.6	67.8	1,556.0	112.4	83.6	39.6	18.8
New Mexico.....	719.1	759.8	285.3	203.7	18.3	93.5	51.0	77.4	18.8	11.7
New York.....	18,971.2	20,022.1	10,991.1	3,313.0	306.4	4,866.1	315.0	95.2	111.1	24.1
North Carolina.....	2,932.8	3,188.6	1,474.7	669.3	117.1	544.7	210.8	85.6	41.6	44.9
North Dakota.....	1,092.2	1,156.3	641.4	293.5	11.6	114.5	35.0	22.0	23.0	15.4
Ohio.....	12,567.9	14,409.6	10,172.5	1,249.7	277.9	2,368.9	189.8	87.6	46.3	16.8
Oklahoma.....	6,310.1	7,225.9	5,103.5	1,250.0	140.0	476.3	141.6	43.0	42.8	28.7
Oregon.....	2,351.7	2,540.7	1,668.4	241.4	40.6	476.8	56.8	36.3	9.4	10.9
Pennsylvania.....	15,108.2	17,838.3	8,388.8	6,519.6	(²)	2,318.0	316.8	164.2	84.4	46.5
Puerto Rico.....	284.5	375.3					141.2	182.7	39.5	12.0
Rhode Island.....	977.0	1,216.9	579.4	181.5	7.3	350.1	58.7	14.1	37.6	8.3
South Carolina.....	1,281.4	1,492.7	566.3	298.5	32.4	287.5	135.3	102.3	50.4	20.1
South Dakota.....	1,290.4	1,425.6	1,041.7	193.7	17.8	84.6	30.5	27.8	19.5	10.0
Tennessee.....	3,134.3	3,037.9	1,344.6	826.9	60.5	480.6	191.6	79.7	30.7	23.4
Texas.....	7,068.2	13,213.1	11,113.3	281.5	140.6	1,090.4	317.9	158.5	75.0	35.9
Utah.....	1,463.6	2,232.9	1,438.9	513.2	17.2	180.0	36.4	13.7	23.7	9.9
Vermont.....	625.4	613.0	328.8	76.5	12.0	114.4	20.4	38.7	12.1	10.1
Virginia.....	1,622.8	1,649.2	575.6	325.1	50.0	443.6	134.1	52.5	50.7	17.6
Washington.....	4,676.6	9,094.1	7,445.5	701.1	132.9	706.4	47.6	27.6	16.9	16.1
West Virginia.....	2,308.7	2,802.9	1,233.6	905.8	84.2	390.6	89.7	51.6	30.1	17.3
Wisconsin.....	6,003.9	6,535.1	4,456.3	1,122.3	171.5	569.0	98.0	39.8	60.7	17.5
Wyoming.....	531.4	575.8	315.9	102.1	13.7	90.8	20.5	14.8	9.4	8.6

¹ Excludes Federal funds for vocational rehabilitation under the Social Security Act, because they are not separated from other Federal funds for similar purposes.

² Includes grants certified by the Social Security Board to States for employment service administration to meet requirements of unemployment com-

pensation program, but excludes grants under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

³ No plan approved by the Social Security Board.

Source: Compiled from data furnished by the U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

Chart 1 shows the quarterly totals of Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act for the period 1936-41. Throughout the 6 years the largest expenditures for grants to States have been in connection with the public assistance programs. Old-age assistance grants alone accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total in both 1941 and 1940.

Total expenditures for grants to States under the Social Security Act, on a checks-cashed basis, for the first 6 months of the current fiscal year were \$37 million larger than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Expenditures for each of the grants programs in the 6-month period ended December 31, 1941, had equaled about half the 1941-42 appropriations (table 4).

The amount of checks issued to each State during 1941-42 under each of the eight grants-in-aid programs under the Social Security Act is shown in table 6.

During the calendar year 1941, total expenditures under the Social Security Act, including net appropriations or transfers to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, amounted to 6.3 percent of all Federal expenditures in contrast to 9.8 percent in 1940 and 9.7 percent in 1939 (table 7). Total 1941 expenditures under the act, exclusive of appropriations to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, amounted to 2.4 percent of all Federal expenditures, a considerably smaller proportion than the 4.1 percent in 1940 and 3.7 percent in 1938.

Social security tax collections during 1941 amounted to \$887 million and represented 9.2

percent of total Federal receipts of \$9,612 million. These tax collections represented 11.6 percent of the total in 1940 and 12.2 percent in 1939 (table 3). In 1941, total Federal receipts increased 50 percent, while total expenditures almost doubled. The total public debt grew during the year by \$12,913 million, an increase of more than four

Table 8.—Social insurance taxes under selected programs, by specified period, 1936-41

[In thousands]

Period	Old-age and survivors insurance		Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Taxes on carriers and their employees ²	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Cumulative through December 1941.....	\$2,960,520	\$595,389	\$4,121,039	\$474,787	\$156,280
Calendar year:					
1936.....		183	(7)	\$ 23	
1937.....	492,814	92,652	(7)	\$ 80,620	
1938.....	473,527	110,929	778,392	88,745	
1939.....	567,605	113,219	824,879	102,001	16,082
1940.....	637,275	130,222	853,824	105,379	66,562
1941.....	789,298	148,184	1,006,327	98,018	73,644
6 months ended:					
December 1939.....	294,836	57,249	421,415	22,666	16,681
December 1940.....	327,418	66,505	421,284	20,522	33,478
December 1941.....	426,161	77,746	539,170	20,864	38,960
1940					
December.....	3,141	20,166	12,464	558	16,331
1941					
January.....	33,923	604	129,532	12,082	44
February.....	134,433	5,414	88,561	53,475	569
March.....	2,588	28,951	6,867	918	16,739
April.....	39,228	1,371	127,940	2,447	70
May.....	149,679	7,979	105,763	7,453	957
June.....	3,286	26,120	8,496	780	16,366
July.....	44,815	572	146,570	2,234	50
August.....	159,525	5,638	107,460	7,477	573
September.....	3,366	31,111	6,781	910	18,103
October.....	45,674	1,058	148,239	2,169	86
November.....	168,458	5,202	119,673	6,808	939
December.....	4,323	33,866	10,447	1,267	19,209

¹ Tax effective Jan. 1, 1937, based on wages for employment as defined in Internal Revenue Code (ch. 9, subch. A, sec. 1426), payable by employers and employees.

² Tax effective Mar. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in Carriers Taxing Act, payable by carriers and employees.

³ Represents contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees, deposited in State clearing accounts. For differences in State rates, see p. 56, table 13, footnote 4. Data include contributions based on wages from railroad industry prior to July 1, 1939. Subsequent transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account in unemployment trust fund, amounting to \$105.9 million as of Dec. 31, 1941, are not deducted. Figures reported by State agencies, corrected to Dec. 31, 1941.

⁴ Tax effective Jan. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in Internal Revenue Code (ch. 9, subch. C, sec. 1607), payable by employers only. Amounts represent Federal tax collections after deduction for amounts paid into State unemployment funds on covered wages earned in previous calendar year.

⁵ Tax effective July 1, 1939, based on wages for employment as defined in Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, payable by employers only. Computed from data in Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury. Represents 10 percent which is deposited with the Treasury and appropriated to railroad unemployment insurance administration fund for expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board in administering act, and 90 percent which is deposited in railroad unemployment insurance account in unemployment trust fund and is not included in receipts of general and special accounts of the Treasury. Amounts, therefore, differ from figures on p. 82, table 3, which represent only the 10 percent deposited with the Treasury.

⁶ Includes \$40.6 million subsequently refunded to States which did not collect taxes on 1936 pay rolls and in which employers paid full tax to the Federal Government.

⁷ Not available.

Table 7.—Ratio of social security receipts, expenditures, and investments to total Federal receipts, expenditures, and rise in public debt, by calendar year, 1937-41

Calendar year	Ratio (percent) of—		
	Social security taxes ¹ to total Federal receipts ²	Social security expenditures ³ to total Federal expenditures ³	Social security investments ⁴ to rise in total public debt
1937.....	9.1	9.3	37.4
1938.....	9.4	7.9	36.7
1939.....	12.2	9.7	40.5
1940.....	11.6	9.8	33.0
1941.....	9.2	6.3	11.7

¹ Represents collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

² Includes net appropriations to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

³ Represents administrative expenses, grants to States, and net appropriations and transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

⁴ Represents old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and unemployment trust fund.

times that in the year 1940. Approximately \$1,513 million, or 11.7 percent of this rise, represents increases in the holdings of the three social insurance trust funds. Last year the rise in the investment of these funds equaled 33.2 percent of the rise in the public debt.

At the end of 1941, cumulative Federal social security taxes totaled \$3.4 billion. Of this amount, \$3.0 billion or 86 percent represented Federal insurance contributions and \$475 million, Federal unemployment taxes. Annual collections since the passage of the Social Security Act are shown in table 8, as well as collections under the Carriers Taxing Act, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the State unemployment compensation programs.

Table 9 shows Federal insurance contributions and Federal unemployment taxes for October-December 1941 and for the calendar years 1940 and 1941 by internal revenue collection districts.

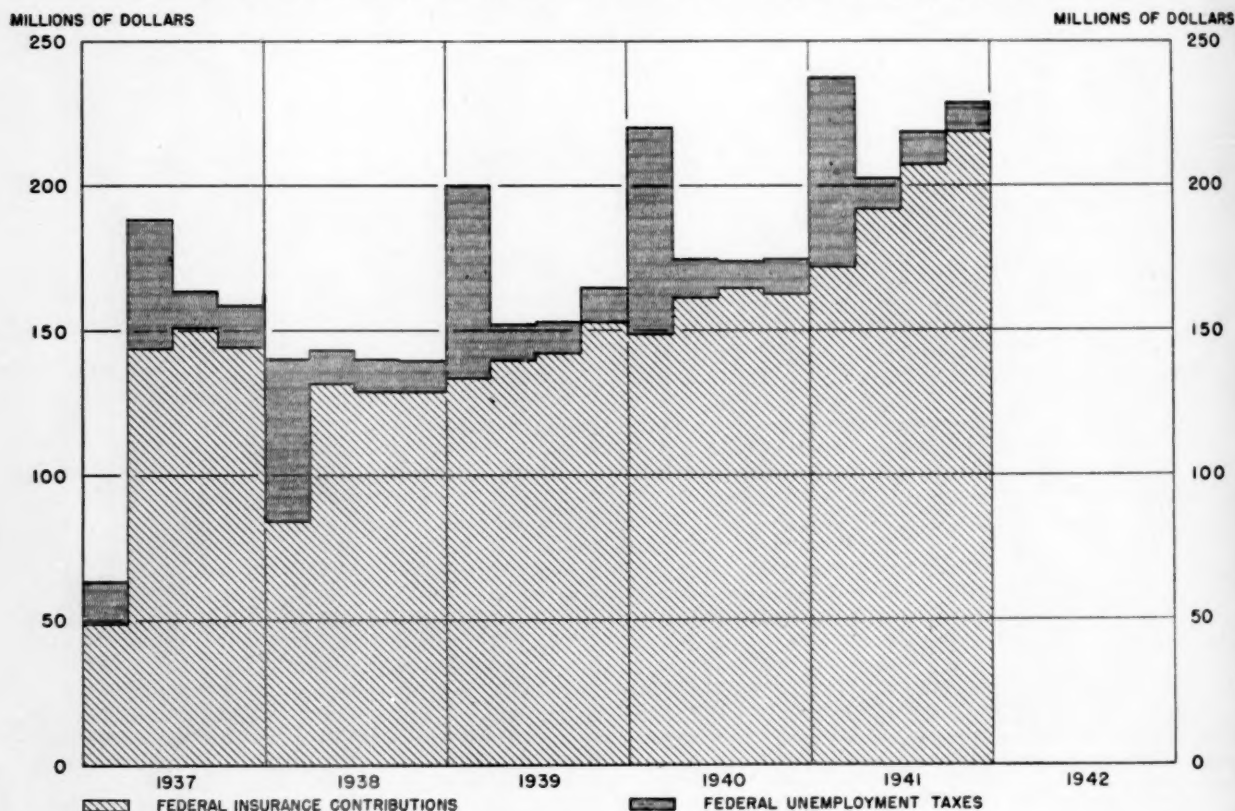
Collections under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, based on 1940 pay rolls, totaled \$98.0 million in 1941, \$7.4 million less than 1940 col-

lections. The decline resulted in part from the fact that 1940 pay rolls taxable under the Federal act excluded amounts of salaries and wages in excess of \$3,000, whereas in 1939 taxable pay rolls included the total amounts of wages and salaries in covered employment. The effect of legislative changes is even greater than is at first apparent because several States, including New York, did not tax wages over \$3,000 under their State laws in 1939, and there was therefore no offset against the full 3-percent rate of the Federal tax for amounts of wages exceeding \$3,000. In the six internal revenue collection districts comprising New York State, the effect of this change was a reduction in Federal unemployment tax collections from \$29.7 million in 1940 to \$21.2 million in 1941.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund

Contributions of \$4.3 million appropriated to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in December brought total appropriations for 1941 to \$789 million (table 10). During the month,

Chart 2.—Federal insurance contributions and Federal unemployment taxes, by quarter, 1937-41



\$16.6 million of 3-percent old-age reserve account notes were redeemed and new 2½-percent notes amounting to \$217 million were acquired. Reimbursements to the Treasury for administrative expenses for the entire quarter, amounting to \$6.6 million, were paid from the disbursing officer's account during December. Although this amount covers expenses for a 3-month period, it is treated as a monthly transaction both in the Daily Statement of the United States Treasury and in table 10, in order to balance current expenditures.

Total assets of the fund as of the end of the calendar year were \$2,762 million, 36 percent above the total at the end of 1940. Benefit payments for the calendar year 1941 totaled \$88.1 million, 2½ times the amount paid in 1940.

Railroad Retirement Account

In December, Treasury notes amounting to \$11.0 million were sold and the proceeds, together with \$156,000 in interest, were transferred to the credit of the disbursing officer. During the month

Table 9.—Federal insurance contributions and Federal unemployment taxes,¹ by internal revenue collection district, for the calendar years 1940 and 1941, and October–December 1941

[In thousands]

Internal revenue collection district in—	Calendar year 1940			Calendar year 1941			October–December 1941		
	Total	Insurance contributions ²	Unemployment taxes ³	Total	Insurance contributions ²	Unemployment taxes ³	Total	Insurance contributions ²	Unemployment taxes ³
Total.....	\$742,654.5	\$637,275.5	\$105,379.0	\$887,316.5	\$789,298.2	\$98,018.3	\$228,698.1	\$218,455.1	\$10,243.0
Alabama.....	5,559.7	4,776.4	783.2	7,267.8	6,523.4	744.4	1,991.2	1,926.5	64.7
Arizona.....	1,111.9	994.2	117.7	1,363.5	1,182.2	181.3	311.1	305.0	6.1
Arkansas.....	2,011.0	1,798.0	213.1	2,563.3	2,305.6	257.7	662.1	642.0	20.1
California (2 districts).....	44,589.7	39,178.1	5,411.6	55,227.3	49,597.7	5,629.6	14,856.3	14,411.3	445.0
Colorado.....	4,186.7	3,679.7	507.0	4,830.7	4,337.6	493.2	1,292.4	1,247.8	44.6
Connecticut.....	15,648.4	13,739.2	1,909.2	19,814.3	17,780.8	2,033.6	5,130.4	4,994.3	136.1
Delaware.....	4,770.3	4,118.8	651.6	7,273.2	6,603.4	669.8	2,032.3	1,915.6	116.8
Florida.....	5,453.9	4,833.0	620.9	6,709.8	6,030.7	679.1	1,564.5	1,509.6	54.9
Georgia.....	7,464.4	6,522.0	942.3	9,369.9	8,403.1	966.8	2,404.8	2,312.9	91.9
Hawaii.....	1,445.8	1,242.2	203.6	2,241.2	1,999.5	241.7	832.4	760.9	71.5
Idaho.....	1,283.8	1,154.4	129.4	1,568.5	1,418.7	149.8	448.6	444.8	3.8
Illinois (2 districts).....	68,004.2	58,497.6	9,506.6	78,497.4	69,495.1	9,002.3	20,068.9	18,976.2	1,092.7
Indiana.....	13,618.7	11,934.3	1,684.4	17,344.2	15,542.4	1,801.8	4,657.4	4,532.6	124.8
Iowa.....	6,642.7	5,847.7	795.0	7,808.3	6,991.0	817.3	1,945.5	1,905.2	40.3
Kansas.....	3,275.1	2,791.3	483.7	3,876.0	3,434.8	441.2	979.3	949.9	29.4
Kentucky.....	5,778.7	4,897.2	881.5	6,981.2	6,213.4	767.8	1,777.3	1,736.0	41.3
Louisiana.....	5,543.0	4,866.4	676.6	7,075.6	6,305.2	770.4	1,625.6	1,566.4	59.2
Maine.....	3,007.8	2,647.9	359.8	3,637.5	3,289.0	348.5	1,018.2	997.9	20.3
Maryland (including District of Columbia).....	13,673.6	11,674.4	1,999.2	16,768.5	14,886.4	1,882.1	4,186.1	4,056.0	130.1
Massachusetts.....	33,093.0	28,571.3	4,521.6	39,534.1	35,302.9	4,231.2	9,973.1	9,642.1	331.0
Michigan.....	45,806.0	39,804.3	6,001.7	59,597.0	53,404.8	6,192.1	14,867.7	14,120.6	747.1
Minnesota.....	11,007.5	9,395.4	1,612.2	12,639.2	10,759.0	1,880.2	3,620.6	3,010.6	610.2
Mississippi.....	1,789.0	1,588.7	200.3	2,429.5	2,185.7	243.8	692.4	669.5	22.9
Missouri (2 districts).....	18,984.9	16,294.5	2,690.3	21,534.5	19,181.4	2,353.1	5,519.1	5,290.5	228.5
Montana.....	1,378.6	1,237.1	141.5	1,456.0	1,309.7	146.3	375.6	366.4	9.2
Nebraska.....	3,411.6	2,929.6	481.9	3,667.6	3,285.8	381.8	937.3	898.7	38.6
Nevada.....	560.0	452.7	107.2	638.8	522.6	116.2	167.9	152.3	15.6
New Hampshire.....	2,077.7	1,820.9	256.8	2,423.1	2,170.3	252.9	645.8	627.0	18.8
New Jersey (2 districts).....	27,334.0	23,717.0	3,617.0	33,849.6	29,878.1	3,971.5	8,657.4	8,296.7	360.7
New Mexico.....	723.0	648.1	75.0	872.5	793.0	79.5	244.6	240.2	4.5
New York (6 districts).....	166,337.4	136,635.0	29,702.3	180,256.3	150,069.7	21,186.7	45,413.1	42,640.5	2,772.6
North Carolina.....	9,041.9	7,896.8	1,145.1	11,701.1	10,421.0	1,280.1	2,836.5	2,718.8	117.7
North Dakota.....	623.8	565.5	58.3	681.8	623.5	58.3	173.4	170.7	2.7
Ohio (4 districts).....	50,199.5	43,552.0	6,647.6	62,803.3	56,119.6	6,683.8	16,335.2	15,735.9	599.3
Oklahoma.....	6,343.3	5,534.7	808.6	6,833.4	6,053.8	779.6	1,739.1	1,663.6	75.5
Oregon.....	4,844.5	4,267.9	576.5	6,145.1	5,526.1	619.0	1,708.6	1,668.0	40.6
Pennsylvania (3 districts).....	72,008.8	62,734.3	9,274.6	88,749.0	79,071.9	9,677.1	23,509.1	22,504.2	1,004.9
Rhode Island.....	5,099.2	4,406.8	692.4	6,853.6	6,142.0	711.6	1,745.1	1,712.9	32.3
South Carolina.....	3,621.3	3,133.2	488.1	4,558.2	4,077.9	480.2	1,146.1	1,122.4	23.7
South Dakota.....	697.9	634.2	63.7	772.7	706.6	66.1	196.3	192.5	3.8
Tennessee.....	6,754.7	5,830.8	923.9	8,475.6	7,545.3	930.3	2,104.4	2,072.7	31.6
Texas (2 districts).....	16,877.0	14,708.6	2,168.4	20,223.9	17,826.5	2,397.4	4,983.0	4,827.0	156.0
Utah.....	1,671.1	1,471.1	200.0	1,944.4	1,726.2	218.2	497.1	487.0	10.1
Vermont.....	1,280.3	1,127.1	153.2	1,480.0	1,323.4	156.7	383.5	375.6	7.9
Virginia.....	7,776.0	6,693.9	1,082.1	10,110.6	9,039.1	1,071.5	2,588.3	2,503.0	85.3
Washington (including Alaska).....	8,893.7	7,831.7	1,062.0	11,412.5	10,313.7	1,098.8	3,288.3	3,198.1	90.1
West Virginia.....	5,998.8	5,262.7	736.0	7,014.9	6,226.9	787.9	1,854.2	1,797.9	56.3
Wisconsin.....	14,744.9	12,793.4	1,951.6	17,738.8	15,727.6	2,011.2	4,512.6	4,363.5	149.1
Wyoming.....	606.1	543.3	62.8	701.4	624.4	77.0	198.1	193.4	4.7

¹ Data are based on warrants covered by the Bookkeeping and Warrants Division of the Treasury Department and therefore differ slightly from tax receipts in tables 3 and 4 which are based on the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury. Amounts listed in this table represent collections made in internal revenue collection districts in the respective States and covered into the Treasury. The amount received by a particular district does not neces-

sarily represent taxes paid with respect to employment within the State in which that district is located.

² See table 8, footnote 1.

³ See table 8, footnote 4.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

Table 10.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937–41

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts ¹		Expenditures		Assets			
	Contributions appropriated to trust fund ²	Interest received ³	Benefit payments ⁴	Reimbursement for administrative expenses	Net total of special Treasury notes acquired ⁵	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period ⁶	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative through December 1941.....	\$1,114,302	\$143,645	\$148,665	\$52,361	\$2,736,400	\$16,530	\$8,992	\$2,761,921
Calendar year:								
1937.....		2,262	1,016		513,100	2,145	251,000	766,245
1938.....		15,412	10,048		349,200	1,296	268,014	1,131,609
1939.....		26,951	14,163		572,900	7,129	282,068	1,724,397
1940.....	325,004	42,861	35,354	26,203	581,300	10,416	3,789	2,030,706
1941.....	789,298	56,159	88,083	26,158	719,900	16,530	8,992	2,761,921
6 months ended:								
December 1939.....			5,905		258,000	7,129	282,068	1,724,397
December 1940.....	325,004	372	25,454	13,914	278,400	10,416	3,789	2,030,706
December 1941.....	426,161	573	49,195	13,233	355,800	16,530	8,992	2,761,921
1940								
December.....	3,141	171	5,169	2,438	150,900	10,416	3,789	2,030,706
1941								
January.....	33,923	164	5,422	2,095	-10,000	14,992	35,783	2,057,273
February.....	134,433	96	5,887	2,095	-5,000	14,101	168,221	2,183,822
March.....	2,588	241	6,718	2,126	159,800	12,262	4,246	2,177,808
April.....	39,228	239	6,751	2,203	-10,000	15,506	41,514	2,208,321
May.....	149,679	131	6,975	2,203	-5,000	13,527	189,126	2,348,933
June.....	3,286	54,715	7,135	2,203	234,300	10,778	6,238	2,397,615
July.....	44,815	9	7,465	2,201	-10,000	13,310	48,864	2,432,774
August.....	159,525	40	7,906	2,201	-10,000	15,400	206,231	2,582,231
September.....	3,366	81	8,060	2,201	195,400	12,332	7,084	2,575,417
October.....	45,674	88	8,289	2,210	-10,000	14,040	50,640	2,610,680
November.....	168,458	113	8,406	2,210	-10,000	15,631	217,005	2,768,637
December.....	4,323	241	9,070	2,210	200,400	16,530	8,992	2,761,921

¹ Transfers to trust fund from appropriations totaled \$1,705 million as of June 30, 1940; for calendar year 1937, \$514 million was transferred; for 1938, \$343 million; for 1939, \$566 million; and for 1940, \$282 million.

² Beginning July 1940, trust fund appropriations equal taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

³ Interest on investments held is credited annually in June; on investments redeemed, in month of redemption.

⁴ Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

⁵ Minus figures represent notes redeemed.

⁶ Prior to July 1940, includes balance of appropriation available for transfer.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 11.—Status of the railroad retirement account, by specified period, 1936–41

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts			Transfers from appropriation to trust fund	Benefit payments ¹	Assets at end of period			
	Amount appropriated	Interest received	Total			3-percent Treasury notes	To credit of appropriation ²	To credit of disbursing officer	Total
Cumulative through December 1941.....	\$639,350	\$8,904	\$648,254	\$576,350	\$482,577	\$99,500	\$63,160	\$12,017	\$165,677
Fiscal year:									
Through June 1938.....	146,500	1,411	147,911	146,406	79,849	66,200	234	1,628	68,092
1938–39.....	118,250	2,202	120,452	107,094	105,774	67,200	13,296	2,334	82,740
1939–40.....	120,150	2,283	122,433	120,650	113,099	79,400	10,847	1,826	92,073
1940–41.....	113,600	2,534	116,134	124,350	121,174	74,000	2,503	10,530	87,033
1941–42 (through December).....	140,850	475	141,325	77,850	62,682	90,500	63,160	12,017	165,677
1940									
December.....				0	10,028	85,400	48,455	12,089	145,944
1941									
January.....				10,000	9,989	85,400	38,456	12,099	135,955
February.....				20,000	9,947	85,400	18,458	22,151	126,008
March.....				10,000	10,258	85,400	8,459	21,891	115,750
April.....				8,350	10,391	85,400	111	19,848	105,359
May.....		37	37	0	10,516	84,000	49	10,831	94,879
June.....		2,497	2,497	0	10,343	74,000	2,503	10,530	87,033
July.....	140,850		140,850	46,350	10,295	107,850	94,504	15,234	217,588
August.....		25	25	0	10,314	101,850	94,531	10,919	207,299
September.....		73	73	0	10,421	91,000	94,580	11,371	196,951
October.....		97	97	31,500	10,596	112,000	63,103	11,350	186,452
November.....		124	124	0	10,357	101,500	63,128	11,592	176,220
December.....		156	156	0	10,699	90,500	63,160	12,017	165,677

¹ Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

² Represents balances in appropriation and trust fund accounts, including net credit from adjustments such as cancellations and repayments.

³ Appropriation reduced by transfer of \$9 million in October 1940 to prior-

service account for collection of service and compensation data of railroad workers prior to 1937.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

the Treasury paid out a net amount of \$10.7 million in benefits (table 11). Assets of the account at the end of December totaled \$165.7 million, of which \$90.5 million was invested in Treasury notes; cash credited to the disbursing officer amounted to \$12.0 million, and \$63.2 million was held as credit to the appropriation account.

Tax collections under the Carriers Taxing Act for the October-December quarter totaled \$40.1 million—6.7 percent above those for the preceding quarter, and 17 percent above those for the corresponding quarter a year ago. The higher tax collections reflect increased employment and pay rolls in the industry.

Unemployment Trust Fund

During the period in which the unemployment compensation program has been in effect, approximately \$4,160 million has been deposited in the unemployment trust fund by the 51 jurisdictions (table 12).

Cumulative withdrawals from State accounts for benefit payments (exclusive of transfers to the railroad unemployment insurance account) totaled \$1,694 million as of December 31, 1941. During 1941, such withdrawals amounted to \$342 million as compared with \$517 million in 1940. Deposits in State accounts totaled \$1,008 million in 1941 and \$861 million in 1940.

Table 12.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-41¹

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of special Treasury certificates acquired ²	Unexpended balance at end of period	Undistributed interest at end of period ³	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account				
					Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ⁴	Balance at end of period	Transfers from State accounts	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period
Cumulative through December 1941.....	\$2,744,358	\$2,732,000	\$12,358	-----	\$4,159,739	\$157,004	\$1,800,364	\$2,516,399	⁵ \$105,901	\$140,661	\$5,776	\$35,788	⁶ \$227,958
Calendar year:													
1936.....	64,906	63,783	1,123	-----	64,502	554	150	64,906	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1937.....	637,585	560,928	12,875	-----	566,658	8,121	2,100	637,585	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1938.....	1,072,283	439,289	8,283	-----	829,264	9,460	404,020	1,072,283	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1939.....	1,524,784	445,000	15,784	-----	830,404	26,970	429,693	1,499,964	⁷ 599	14,473	(⁸)	5,252	⁹ 24,820
1940.....	1,957,977	436,300	12,677	-----	860,784	58,898	1,804,833	1,804,833	⁵ 97,646	59,907	1,220	15,449	153,144
1941.....	2,744,358	786,700	12,358	-----	1,008,149	53,000	349,583	2,516,399	7,655	66,281	4,556	15,088	⁶ 227,958
6 months ended:													
December 1939.....	1,524,784	242,000	15,784	-----	421,355	267	202,198	1,499,964	⁷ 599	14,473	(⁸)	5,252	⁹ 24,820
December 1940.....	1,957,977	235,300	12,677	-----	422,275	21,642	332,247	1,804,833	⁵ 96,445	30,131	1,018	6,148	153,144
December 1941.....	2,744,358	459,000	12,358	-----	538,401	28,750	144,487	2,516,399	0	35,065	2,515	3,452	⁶ 227,958
1940													
December.....	1,957,977	11,300	12,677	-----	12,819	21,509	30,826	1,804,833	1,452	14,698	1,016	1,733	153,144
1941													
January.....	1,995,108	29,000	20,808	\$12	68,204	-----	38,001	1,835,036	2,462	40	-----	3,085	⁶ 160,061
February.....	2,100,651	113,000	13,351	12	145,649	-----	40,426	1,940,259	2,467	512	-----	2,659	160,381
March.....	2,092,339	-10,000	15,039	-----	13,141	54	34,042	1,919,412	0	15,064	5	2,522	172,928
April.....	2,126,553	40,000	9,253	106	66,517	-----	33,440	1,952,489	⁵ 2,695	63	-----	1,728	173,958
May.....	2,263,477	137,000	9,177	106	166,135	-----	29,017	2,089,607	31	863	-----	1,088	173,764
June.....	2,283,658	18,700	10,658	-----	10,102	24,197	30,169	2,093,737	0	14,674	2,037	554	189,921
July.....	2,336,948	60,000	3,948	7	77,970	-----	28,276	2,143,431	0	45	-----	366	⁶ 193,509
August.....	2,488,016	146,000	9,016	7	175,928	-----	24,889	2,294,470	0	516	-----	487	⁶ 193,538
September.....	2,487,541	0	8,541	-----	7,446	55	23,670	2,278,301	0	16,293	5	506	209,240
October.....	2,541,283	59,000	3,283	33	73,654	-----	19,408	2,332,547	0	78	-----	615	208,703
November.....	2,712,734	168,000	6,734	33	191,377	-----	20,203	2,503,721	0	845	-----	567	208,980
December.....	2,744,358	26,000	12,358	-----	12,026	28,694	28,042	2,516,399	0	17,288	2,510	820	227,958

¹ Beginning July 1939, contains separate book account for railroad unemployment insurance account, in which are held moneys deposited by the Railroad Retirement Board and from which the Secretary of the Treasury makes benefit payments as certified by the Railroad Retirement Board. Trust fund maintains separate account for each State agency, in which are held all moneys deposited from State unemployment funds and from which State agencies withdraw amounts as required for benefit payments.

² Minus figures represent certificates redeemed.

³ Interest on redeemed Treasury certificates, received by fund at time of redemption but credited to separate book accounts only in last month of each quarter.

⁴ Includes transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account.

⁵ Includes amounts certified to the State of Connecticut (see footnote 7).

⁶ Includes transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund in accordance with amendments of Oct. 10, 1940, to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act amounting to \$7.5 million in January 1941, \$3.9 million in July 1941, and \$667 in August.

⁷ Certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of the State of Connecticut for payment into railroad unemployment insurance account in accordance with sec. 13 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

⁸ Less than \$500.

⁹ \$15 million was advanced by the Treasury to railroad unemployment insurance account in July 1939 pursuant to sec. 10 (d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act and was repaid during January 1940.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Recent Publications in the Field of Social Security

GENERAL

ABBOTT, GRACE. *From Relief to Social Security; The Development of the New Public Welfare Services and Their Administration.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1941. 388 pp.

A collection of 17 papers, written during the period 1929-39, presented in two parts. Part 1, Toward an Adequate Public Assistance Program, contains discussions of relief conditions among special groups, including transients and children, and material on the Social Security Act in its relation to unemployment, public assistance, and relief. Part 2, Some Administrative Problems of the Public Welfare Services, includes papers on personnel standards and on procedures of agencies providing services to children and mothers.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, INC. *Social Security in Wartime and After; Statements and Recommendations by 68 of the Nation's Leading Experts and Students of the Problem.* New York: The Association, 1942. 47 pp.

A program setting forth principles of social security legislation regarded as best suited to help prevent a serious post-war depression. Specific programs, "on a socially adequate basis," are advocated for unemployment insurance, work relief, retraining and transference of workers, old-age insurance, disability, public assistance, general relief, and savings. Includes comments by several labor leaders about the proposals.

CLARKE, JOAN SIMEON. *The Assistance Board.* London: Victor Gollancz, Ltd., and the Fabian Society, 1941. 28 pp.

Contains factual information on the organization, work, and wartime functions of the British Assistance Board, formerly the Unemployment Assistance Board, whose wartime functions include granting supplementary old-age pensions, paying war-injury allowances, investigating cases for servicemen's dependents' allowances, and performing many other duties in addition to its work for the long-term unemployed. The pamphlet includes estimates, often critical, of "the Board's present-day contribution to the community."

COHEN, WILBUR J. "The Development of Social Security in the United States." *Social Education*, Crawfordsville, Ind., Vol. 5, No. 7 (November 1941), pp. 489-494.

Traces the evolution of the Social Security Act and considers current proposals for extending old-age and survivors insurance to agriculture, domestic service, and other fields; disability insurance; greater unemployment benefits; variable grants-in-aid; and other suggested amendments to the present law.

COLLINS, HENRY HILL, JR. *America's Own Refugees; Our 4,000,000 Homeless Migrants.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1941. 323 pp.

A survey, chiefly through the medium of case histories, of the causes and characteristics of modern migration in the United States by persons seeking employment. The factual material is taken chiefly from the testimony before the Tolan Committee investigating defense migration. Describes rural and urban conditions in all sections of the country and presents data on relief and WPA policies, including a chapter on the workings of settlement laws.

DAUGHERTY, CARROLL R. *Labor Problems in American Industry.* 5th ed. Boston, New York, etc.: Houghton Mifflin, 1941. xxiii, 1008, xiv pp.

Part 1 of this revised textbook on industrial relations and labor problems is introductory. Part 2 analyzes "five main phases of labor disharmony—insecurity, inadequate income, work periods, substandard workers, and industrial conflict—from the standpoint of effects and causal factors." Part 3 is a study of "the attempts of unions, employers, and the state to secure adjustment." The author discusses the problems of insecurity; considers social and labor legislation, including virtually all the programs operating under the Social Security Act; and describes legislation for industrial safety, workmen's compensation, unemployment relief, wage standards, and similar protective measures.

FUCHS, RALPH F. "The Task of Procedure When Social Needs Become Legal Rights." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 15, No. 4 (December 1941), pp. 721-731.

This outline of general standards for satisfactory procedures in social insurance and public assistance includes recommendations for handling both routine benefit determinations and hearings on appealed cases.

GREEN, WILLIAM. "Social Security and the Defense Program." *Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators*, Washington, Vol. 40, No. 12 (December 1941), pp. 631 ff.

MYRDAL, ALVA. *Nation and Family; The Swedish Experiment in Democratic Family and Population Policy.* New York and London: Harper, 1941. 441 pp.

A "study of social policy in its relation to family and population," which makes available in English many of the findings of the Swedish Population Commission of 1935-38. Much new and original material, "written in the United States with American problems in mind," is likewise included. Among the topics considered are social security and social care of the handicapped, health insurance, maternal and dental services, and family allowances.

"Nation's Social Security Leaders Offer War and Post-War Program." *Social Security*, New York, Vol. 16, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 1 ff.

An extensive summary of the report, *Social Security in Wartime and After*, noted above.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK. *Proceedings . . . Selected Papers, Sixty-Eighth Annual Conference, Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 1-7, 1941*. New York: Published for the Conference by Columbia University Press, 1941. 787 pp.

This annual volume contains 64 selected papers, presented at the Atlantic City conference. Some of the papers deal with national defense and labor, national defense and community life, refugee children, community organization, and next steps in the social insurances. The appendixes give the full program of the conference, with details of its organization during the past year.

"Personnel of Social Security Board." *Eastern Underwriter*, New York, Vol. 42, No. 52 (Dec. 26, 1941), pp. 1 ff.

Biographical sketches of the members of the Social Security Board, the executive director, actuarial consultant, and directors of the Bureaus of Employment Security and Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

"Social Security and Defense." *American Federationist*, Washington, Vol. 48, No. 12 (December 1941), pp. 20-21 ff.

Recommendations of the American Federation of Labor on social security taxation, health and disability insurance, and unemployment compensation.

"Symposium on Fifty Years of Social Progress," *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 15, No. 4 (December 1941), pp. 625-669.

Four papers, presented at the Fiftieth Anniversary Symposiums of the University of Chicago, September 1941. Research and the Social Services, by Helen Russell Wright, considers both academic and governmental research, including the programs of the Children's Bureau and the Social Security Board. New Frontiers of Health and Welfare, by Martha Eliot, analyzes the effect of the Social Security Act in the fields of public assistance, aid to mothers and children, and employment security. Fifty Years of Public Support of Welfare Functions in the United States, by Mabel Newcomer, is a historical study of trends toward permanent large-scale operations providing outdoor relief financed by earmarked taxes and expended through central administration. Labor Legislation and the International Frontier, by Carter Goodrich, reports on the development and current work of the International Labor Organization.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. *Handbook of Federal Legislation*. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1941. 150 pp. (Bulletin No. 39, Pt. 2.)

Summarizes Federal legislation relating to wages, hours, child labor, working conditions, industrial relations, social security, and workmen's compensation. Part 1, published in 1940, covers acts applying to Government contracts and war work financed with Federal funds.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

POGGE, O. C. "Defense and Old-Age and Survivors Insurance." *Economic Security Bulletin*, New York, Vol. 6, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 9-10.

Notes the administrative demands on the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance occasioned by the current increase in employment. Also outlines suggestions for protecting the rights of men in military service.

ROBINSON, GEORGE BUCHAN. "Old-Age Security and the Treasury." *Journal of Accountancy*, New York, Vol. 73, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 7-24.

A critical analysis of measures for financing the old-age and survivors insurance program, with special attention to the 1935 act, the 1939 amendments, and the report of the Senate Special Committee to Investigate the Old-Age Pension System. Includes recommendations.

ST. JOHN, JOHN B. "Private Pensions and Social Security." *Factory Management and Maintenance*, New York, Vol. 99, No. 9 (September 1941), p. 61.

WILSON, SIR ARNOLD, and MACKAY, G. S. *Old Age Pensions; An Historical and Critical Study*. London, New York, etc.: Oxford University Press, 1941. 238 pp.

A full record of British old-age pensions, from the beginnings of the movement in the 19th century to the Old Age and Widows Pensions Act of 1940, drawing on parliamentary records, actuarial and administrative reports, proceedings of various official commissions, and other sources. Part 1 presents the historical material and the story of the noncontributory system; part 2 deals with contributory pensions and gives special weight to the financial and actuarial aspects of the program established in 1925. There is also a brief account of old-age pensions outside the United Kingdom and an analysis of some of the economic issues of old-age security.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

ANDREWS, LOUIS C. "Labor Law—Unemployment Compensation—Effect of Voluntary Quitting." *Michigan Law Review*, Ann Arbor, Vol. 40, No. 3 (January 1942), pp. 471-473. (Recent decisions.)

Discusses the case of *Iowa Public Service Co. v. Rhode* (Iowa, 1941), 298 N. W. 794, concerning denial of benefits to a person becoming unemployed 7 weeks after voluntarily giving up a previous position.

BIDDLE, ERIC H. *The British Labor Exchange; Keystone of Man Power Supply for the War Effort*. Chicago: American Public Welfare Association, 1941. 12 pp.

A brief description of the work of the British Ministry of Labor and National Service, by an observer sent by the American Public Welfare Association to England for the first 6 months of 1941.

BROWN, BENJAMIN. "Priority Restrictions and Their Effect on the Employment Security Division." *Bulletin*

of the Connecticut State Labor Department, Division of Employment Security, Hartford, Vol. 6, No. 12 (December 1941), pp. 4 ff.

Suggests procedures for handling a large volume of benefit claims due to unemployment caused by emergency conditions.

CORSON, JOHN J. "A Unified National Employment Service." *Economic Security Bulletin*, New York, Vol. 6, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 6-8.

"The Employment of Women in Germany Under the National-Socialist Regime." *International Labour Review*, Montreal, Vol. 44, No. 6 (December 1941), pp. 617-659.

"Employment Service Federalized." *Economic Security Bulletin*, New York, Vol. 6, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 1-3.

GAINSBURGH, M. R.; WHITE, I. J.; and COBBS, JOHN L., III. "Approach to Full Employment." *Conference Board Economic Record*, New York, Vol. 3, No. 24 (Dec. 24, 1941), pp. 557-560.

GAINSBURGH, M. R.; WHITE, I. J.; and COBBS, JOHN L., III. "Labor Force Under Defense." *Conference Board Economic Record*, New York, Vol. 3, No. 22 (Nov. 25, 1941), pp. 499-503.

HILL, MURRAY. "Ratio, Benefits to Taxes, by Industries, 1940." *North Carolina Employment Security Information*, Raleigh, Vol. 1, No. 12 (December 1941), pp. 4-5.

HINRICHS, A. F. "Supply of Labor for Essential Industries." *Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science*, New York, Vol. 12, No. 4 (January 1942), pp. 64-79.

MASSACHUSETTS. DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. *Characteristics of Claimants Exhausting 20 Weeks' Maximum Duration of Benefits in September, 1941*. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics. Boston, Nov. 18, 1941. 13 pp. Processed.

MISSOURI. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Time-Lapse Between End of Benefit Period and Date of Benefit Payment in the Case of Inter- and Intrastate Claims for 1940 and First Half of 1941, by Quarter*. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics. Jefferson City, Dec. 4, 1941. 18 pp. Processed. (Special Statistical Bulletin No. 4.)

"The Organisation of Employment in France." *International Labour Review*, Montreal, Vol. 44, No. 6 (December 1941), pp. 683-688.

"Regulation of Interstate Employment Agencies." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 31, No. 4 (December 1941), pp. 155-157.

Advocates passage of the Tolan bill (H. R. 5510).

RICHARDSON, J. HENRY. "Some Remedies for Post-War Unemployment." *Economic Journal*, London, Vol. 51, No. 204 (December 1941), pp. 449-457.

Notes broad measures of policy looking toward reduction of unemployment, and describes in some detail additional "measures to diminish the supply of labor."

RIEVE, EMIL. "Priorities Present Big Problems for Post-War Planning Now." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 31, No. 4 (December 1941), pp. 159-162.

"Unemployment Compensation for Maritime Employees." *Columbia Law Review*, New York, Vol. 41, No. 7 (November 1941), pp. 1217-1236.

An "inquiry into the extent to which certain types of workers normally thought of as maritime have been given unemployment protection, and the permissible limits under the Constitution to which a State may go to effectuate in the maritime field a system of unemployment compensation."

U. S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. SELECT COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING NATIONAL DEFENSE MIGRATION. *Second Interim Report . . . Recommendations on Full Utilization of America's Industrial Capacity and Labor Supply in the War Effort*. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 19, 1941. 149 pp. (77th Cong., 1st sess. H. Rept. 1553.)

This interim report of the Tolan Committee discusses unemployment in the defense and war programs; the automobile industry and labor displacement, migration, conversion and defense employment; emergency measures for relief and training of the unemployed; labor transfer plans of the Office of Production Management; and the attainment of maximum use of the labor supply by reorganization of production planning and procurement.

VAN WAGONER, MURRAY D., and others. "Michigan's Defense Against Unemployment." *Michigan Labor and Industry*, Lansing, Vol. 1, No. 1 (November 1941), pp. 2-3.

Four brief articles on priorities unemployment.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND RELIEF

ABBOTT, EDITH. "Twenty-One Years of University Education for the Social Services, 1920-1941." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 15, No. 4 (December 1941), pp. 670-705.

Reviews the history and present programs of the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago.

"The ABC of A. D. C. in Chicago." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 15, No. 4 (December 1941), pp. 753-757. (Notes and comment.)

Editorial comments on some of the problems involved in the recent Illinois legislation for aid to dependent children under the Social Security Act.

BUELL, BRADLEY. "Coordination Needed." *Survey Monthly*, New York, Vol. 78, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 6-9.

An analysis of "certain problems of the coordination of community welfare services in relation to the total civilian defense program."

COOLEY, EDWIN JAMES. "Health and Welfare Services in

the Defense Program." *California Children*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (Dec. 15, 1941), pp. 2-11. Processed.

Describes the organization and functions of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and outlines some of the chief welfare problems of the emergency.

ELIOT, MARTHA M. "Opportunities for Volunteers in Child Health and Welfare." *The Child*, Washington, Vol. 6, Nos. 5 and 6 (November-December 1941), pp. 113-118.

FAIRCHILD, MILDRED. "Social Service in a Soviet Village." *Social Work Today*, New York, Vol. 9, No. 3 (January 1942), pp. 5-7.

First-hand observations by the director of the Department of Social Economy of Bryn Mawr College.

GIFFORD, A. R. "Commission on Child and Family Legislation." *Vermont Public Welfare News*, Montpelier, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Jan. 1, 1942), pp. 2 ff.

The chairman of a recently appointed Vermont commission describes its organization and program of investigation.

KINGLOFF, PERLE. "Use of Private Agencies by Public Assistance Departments." *The Family*, New York, Vol. 22, No. 9 (January 1942), pp. 303-309.

NEW YORK STATE. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE. *Democracy Cares; The Story Behind Public Assistance in New York State*. Albany, 1941. 93 pp.

Presents in nontechnical language the history, philosophy, and activities of general and categorical aid in New York State since the establishment of the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration in November 1931. Includes information on WPA and the social insurance programs, and statistical data for the 10-year period.

"1941 Marks New Strides in Old Age Pensions." *Social Security*, New York, Vol. 16, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 1 ff.

A review of 1941 State legislative developments in the field of old-age assistance.

OSBORN, MILDRED E. "Are the Fathers Forgotten?" *The Family*, New York, Vol. 22, No. 9 (January 1942), pp. 295-303.

Summarizes some results of an Ohio study of disabled fathers in families receiving aid to dependent children.

SIMON, HERBERT A.; DIVINE, WILLIAM R.; COOPER, E. MYLES; and CHERNIN, MILTON. *Determining Work Loads for Professional Staff in a Public Welfare Agency*. Berkeley, Calif.: Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, 1941. 94 pp.

"This study of work loads was undertaken to determine how many social workers were needed by the State Relief Administration for the most effective and efficient operation of the agency's direct relief program." In addition to findings, recommendations, and summary, the publication includes an evaluation of work in a public welfare agency, detailed accounts of the experiment conducted, comparisons with other similar studies, and a discussion of allocation of personnel. Appendixes give statistical information, exhibits, and schedules.

"Social Characteristics of Recipients of Aid to Blind in California August 1940." *Public Assistance in California*, Sacramento, Vol. 5, Nos. 7-12 (January-June 1941), pp. 3-9. Processed.

Text, tables, and charts analyzing age, sex, and marital status of persons receiving aid to the blind, age at onset of blindness, country of origin, urban or rural residence, and a comparison of specified characteristics with those of the general population of the State.

SPRINGER, GERTRUDE. "Miss Bailey Goes Visiting: 'Some Scars Remain.'" *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, Vol. 78, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 13-14.

Aspects of aid to dependent children in rural communities.

SPRINGER, GERTRUDE, and CLOSE, KATHRYN. "War and Welfare." *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, Vol. 78, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 3-6.

A review of the sixth annual conference of the American Public Welfare Association, held in Washington, D. C., in December 1941.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

BOYER, RALPH R. "More Light on 'No Insurance' Employers Under Workmen's Compensation." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 31, No. 4 (December 1941), pp. 179-182.

Supplements a study in the September issue of the *Review* by describing practices for evasion of the purposes of workmen's compensation legislation.

"California Physicians' Service." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Vol. 118, No. 2 (January 1942), pp. 150-151.

An abstract of a report on 2 years of operation of the California plan, including changes made by its board of trustees in September 1941.

CLARK, DEAN A., and CLARK, KATHARINE G. *Organization and Administration of Group Medical Practice*. Camden: Joint Committee of the Twentieth Century Fund and the Good Will Fund; and Medical Administration Service, Inc., October 1941. 109 pp. (Obtainable from Edward A. Filene Good Will Fund, Boston, Mass.)

Designed to aid in solving the practical problems of organizing the professional and administrative aspects of group health plans, this work analyzes the experience of several such plans and develops "a number of principles which appear to be requisite for successful results." Considers the origins and aims of group medical practice; its administration; the scope and standards of service; the question of professional responsibility; medical services in periodic prepayment plans; and administrative organization and personnel.

DAVIS, MICHAEL M., Compiler. "Postwar Medical Planning, As Portrayed in the *British Medical Journal*." *Medical Care*, Baltimore, Vol. 2, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 25-38.

A review of British medical opinion following the creation in January 1941 of a Medical Planning Commis-

sion in the British Medical Association, "to study wartime developments and their effects on the country's medical services both present and future." Other material on health, hospital, and dental conditions in England likewise appear in this issue.

DODD, PAUL A. "Why Organized Medicine in New Zealand Has Opposed the Government's Program." *Medical Care*, Baltimore, Vol. 2, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 60-65.

EDWARDS, THOMAS I. "The Coding and Tabulation of Medical and Research Data for Statistical Analysis." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 57, No. 1 (Jan. 2, 1942), pp. 7-20.

GOLDMANN, FRANZ. "A Hospital Service Plan in a Small Community." *Hospitals*, Chicago, Vol. 16, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 56-69.

Describes the hospital service plan in Tupelo, Mississippi.

GOLDMANN, FRANZ. "Medical Care in Industry; Problems of Administration and Organization in Four Plans." *Medical Care*, Baltimore, Vol. 2, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 3-17.

Continues a study, begun in the Autumn issue of this journal, of four large group medical plans. Among the topics covered are: management, direction of staff physicians, eligibility, incomes and occupations of persons served, the quality of service and general effectiveness of the plans, and related points.

HEINRICH, H. W. *Industrial Accident Prevention; A Scientific Approach*. New York and London: McGraw-Hill, 1941. 448 pp.

A textbook and manual for class and industrial use in understanding and promoting industrial safety. Includes chapters on fatigue, occupational disease, and accident statistics, and presents in the appendixes a chronology and historical background of the subject.

KAISER, BEATRICE K. "Michigan Acts for Public Medical Care." *Medical Care*, Baltimore, Vol. 2, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 18-24.

Summarizes briefly several Michigan developments, including the operation of medical-care divisions established in counties under the 1939 law, and a recent change

whereby Detroit medical care has been put on the same "panel" system instead of the previous plan of service through salaried physicians.

KLEBBA, JOAN. "Industrial Injuries Among the Urban Population as Recorded in the National Health Survey." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 56, No. 50 (Dec. 12, 1941), pp. 2375-2393.

"Our Nursing Resources." *Public Health Nursing*, New York, Vol. 34, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 32-38.

"A progress report of the national inventory of registered nurses," prepared by Pearl McIver of the U. S. Public Health Service.

"Pan American Health Day." Collected papers. *Bulletin of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau*, Washington, Vol. 20, No. 12 (December 1941), pp. 1264-1312; Vol. 21, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 24-31.

The English sections of these issues contain translations of papers on the public health services in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

"Recommended Qualifications for Public Health Nursing Personnel, 1940-1945." *Public Health Nursing*, New York, Vol. 34, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 24-28.

Approved by the education committee of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

STICE, LOIS. "Medical Relations of the American Nations." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, Vol. 118, No. 3 (Jan. 17, 1942), pp. 234-237.

Includes information on organizations, conventions, scholarships, and language study looking to the further promotion of cultural relations in the field of medicine.

THEWLIS, MALFORD W. *The Care of the Aged (Geriatrics)*. 3d ed. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Co., 1941. 579 pp.

This medical study includes chapters on work for the aged, and on economic problems of old age, with comments on old-age insurance and pensions. The brief account of the Social Security Act has not been changed to take account of the 1939 amendments.

State Employment Security Reports Received

THE FOLLOWING COMPILATION continues the check lists published in the August 1939 and October 1940 issues of the Bulletin and includes all reports received by the Social Security Board since the 1940 listing. If no report or similar document has been received in this period, previously reported items are not repeated; for this reason there are no entries for Illinois, Oklahoma, or Texas.

ALABAMA. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. *Second Annual Report . . . Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1940*. Montgomery, 1941. 157 pp.

This Department was created by an act of March 14,

1939, which abolished the Unemployment Compensation Commission, making it one of three divisions of the Department of Industrial Relations. The report covers the work of the Division.

ALASKA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Report . . . Period January 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940*. Juneau, Jan. 20, 1941. 14 pp.

ARIZONA. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION. *First Fiscal Report to the Governor, Covering Period From July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941*. Phoenix, December 1941. 40 pp.

This report is not limited to fiscal data; it summarizes developments in all fields and contains a statistical appendix.

ARIZONA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fourth Annual Report . . . Covering Period From January 1 to December 31, 1940, Inclusive.* Phoenix, January 1941. 87 pp.

CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT. *Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1938-1939.* Sacramento, no date. 54 pp. Processed.

See also the monthly *Report to the Governor*, described in the list of State periodical publications.

CALIFORNIA. EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION. STATE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT. DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. *Annual Report . . . Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940.* Sacramento, no date. 230 pp. Processed.

First report of the Division; some activities since 1936 are included.

COLORADO. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. *Fourth Annual Report . . . for the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1940.* Denver, Feb. 1, 1941. 43 pp. Processed.

Annual Report . . . Year Ending December 31, 1939. Denver, Feb. 1, 1940. 47 pp. Processed.

CONNECTICUT. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FACTORY INSPECTION. *Biennial Report . . . New Series No. 1, 1938-40.* Hartford, no date. 130 pp.

Covers the period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1940; includes unemployment compensation and employment service.

DELAWARE. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fourth Annual Report . . . January 1941.* [Calendar year 1940.] Wilmington, Jan. 27, 1941. 87 pp.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD. *Fifth Annual Report . . . for the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1940.* Washington, 1941. 30 pp. Processed.

Statistical Report for 1940. Washington, 1940. 49 pp. Processed. (Bulletin No. 12.)

FLORIDA. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. *Fifth Annual Report . . . 1940.* Tallahassee, Jan. 31, 1941. 110 pp.

Covers unemployment compensation, employment service, and workmen's compensation.

GEORGIA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. *Fifth Annual Report . . . 1941.* Atlanta, Jan. 23, 1942. 58 pp. Processed. Compiled and edited by the Research and Statistics Section.

Covers employment security activities and the work of the Inspection Division.

Fourth Annual Report . . . 1940. Atlanta, Jan. 21, 1941. 80 pp. Processed.

Covers employment security activities, the work of the Inspection Division, and workmen's compensation.

HAWAII. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. *Annual Report . . . July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941.* Honolulu, 1941. 25 pp.

Annual Report . . . July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940. Honolulu, Aug. 8, 1940. 39 pp.

IDAHO. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD. *Fourth Annual Report . . . Covering the Operations and Administration of the Idaho Unemployment Compensation Division and the Idaho State Employment Service for the Year Ending December 31, 1940.* Boise, Jan. 31, 1941. 46 pp. Processed.

Third Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1939. Boise, Jan. 31, 1941. 46 pp. Processed.

INDIANA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Annual Report . . . Employment Service, Unemployment Benefits, Employer Accounts, 1940.* Indianapolis, 1941. 33 pp. Processed.

IOWA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fourth Annual Report . . . for the Calendar Year 1940.* Des Moines, January 1941. 71 pp.

KANSAS. COMMISSION OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY. DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. *Third Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1939.* Topeka, Apr. 1, 1940. 64 pp.

KANSAS. COMMISSION OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY. *Kansas Employment Security, Statistical Abstract of 1940.* Topeka, March-July 1941, 4 Vols.: Pt. I, *Cross Index of Publications of the Department of Research and Statistics*, 41 pp.; Pt. II, *Summary of Employment Security Activities*, 30 pp.; Pt. III, *Summary of Benefit Activities*, 42 pp.; Pt. IV, *Summary of Employer and Employee Coverage*, 32 pp. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics. (*Employment Security Topics*, Series B, No. 7, parts 1-4.)

KENTUCKY. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Annual Report of Activities During 1940.* Frankfort, February 1941. 57 pp. Processed.

LOUISIANA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. *1940 Annual Report.* Baton Rouge, Feb. 1, 1941. 46 pp.

MAINE. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fourth Annual Report.* [Calendar year 1940.] Augusta, Jan. 30, 1941. 54 pp.

Special Supplement . . . Being a Study of Merit Rating . . . Augusta, Jan. 15, 1941. 61 pp.

MARYLAND. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD. *Fourth Annual Report.* [Calendar year 1940.] Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1940. 15 pp. Processed.

MASSACHUSETTS. DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. *Director's Annual Report for the Year Ending November 30, 1939.* Boston, no date. 69 pp. Processed.

Director's Annual Report for the Year Ending November 30, 1940. Boston, no date. 87 pp. Processed.

MASSACHUSETTS. DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL. *Biennial Report, January 4, 1941*. Place not given, 1941. 31 pp. Processed.

Recommendations on a variety of topics, including finance and administration. Includes statistical data.

MICHIGAN. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Unemployment Compensation in Michigan—1939; Annual Report, Calendar Year 1939*. Detroit, July 1940. 76 pp.

MINNESOTA. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY. DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND SECURITY. *Third Annual Report . . . on the Administration of the Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Law as Co-ordinated With the Minnesota State Employment Service*. [Calendar year 1939.] St. Paul, July 31, 1940. 112 pp.

MISSOURI. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fourth Annual Report . . . for the Calendar Year 1940*. Jefferson City, Feb. 1, 1941. 72 pp.

MISSISSIPPI. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fifth Report . . . for the Calendar Years 1940—1941*. Jackson, January 31, 1942. 128 pp.

Includes section entitled Federalization of Mississippi State Employment Service.

MONTANA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fourth Annual Report . . . 1940*. Helena, Dec. 1, 1940. 62 pp.

Covers the period from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, with supplementary data for the third quarter of 1940.

NEBRASKA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Fourth Annual Report . . . 1940*. Lincoln, Feb. 1, 1941. 77 pp.

NEVADA. OFFICE OF LABOR COMMISSIONER. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Fourth Annual Report . . . for the Calendar Year 1940*. Carson City, Feb. 1, 1941. 47 pp.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. BUREAU OF LABOR. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Fifth Annual Report . . . for the Year Ended December 31, 1940*. Concord, Mar. 7, 1941. 43 pp.

NEW JERSEY. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Employment Security in New Jersey*. Trenton, Sept. 16, 1940. 15 pp.

"Important facts and figures relating to the administration of unemployment compensation in New Jersey from January 1 to June 30, 1940."

NEW MEXICO. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fourth Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1940*. Albuquerque [1941]. 35 pp.

Third Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1939. Albuquerque [1940]. 49 pp.

NEW YORK. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF PLACEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. *Activities of Junior Sections, New York State Employment Service, Year Ending December 31, 1940*. Albany and

New York, 1941. 28 pp. Processed. Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

A report for January-June 1941 has also been issued.

Placement of Handicapped Workers, New York State Employment Service, Year Ending December 31, 1940. Albany and New York, 1941. 24 pp. Processed. Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Placements of Veterans, New York State Employment Service, Year Ending December 31, 1940. Albany and New York, 1941. 6 pp. Processed. Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

NEW YORK. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL. *Report . . . for the Year 1940*. Pt. I, 24 pp.; Pt. II, 20 pp. Processed. Place not given [1941].

Part I "reviews the operations of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance" for 1940, "and discusses some administrative problems which the Council regards with special concern." Part II "offers recommendations for present legislative action."

NORTH CAROLINA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *1941 Annual Report*. Raleigh, January 1942. 79 pp. Processed.

1940 Annual Report. Raleigh, February 1941. 84 pp. Processed.

Biennial Report . . . July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1940. Raleigh, December 1940. 257 pp.

NORTH DAKOTA. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION. *Fourth Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1940*. Bismarck, 1941. 56 pp.

Third Annual Report . . . for the Year Ending December 31, 1939. Bismarck, July 25, 1940. 47 pp.

OHIO. BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. *Employment Security in Ohio, 1940*. . . . Columbus, Sept. 1, 1941. 94 pp.

OREGON. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Third Annual Report . . . for the Year 1940*. Salem, Jan. 25, 1941. 41 pp.

PENNSYLVANIA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY. BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. *Second Biennial Report on Employment Security Administration*. Harrisburg, Dec. 1, 1940. 139 pp.

Covers the period from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1940.

RHODE ISLAND. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD. *Fifth Annual Report, 1940*. Providence, 1941. 41 pp.

Bound with this report is: *A Study of the Operation of the Unemployment Compensation Act Relative To The Financial Aspects, The Feasibility of a Merit Rating System, and the Sufficiency of Contributions Thereunder*. Providence, Feb. 15, 1941. 71 pp., variously numbered.

SOUTH CAROLINA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Sixth Report . . . for the Semi-Annual Period*

January 1941-June 1941. Columbia, Jan. 1, 1942. 25 pp.

Provision for reporting by fiscal rather than calendar year was made by a 1941 amendment to the South Carolina law.

Fifth Annual Report . . . January 1940-December 1940. Columbia, Feb. 28, 1941. 59 pp.

SOUTH DAKOTA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fourth Annual Report . . . 1940.* Aberdeen, Jan. 31, 1941. 28 pp.

TENNESSEE. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1940.* Nashville, no date. 161 pp.

UTAH. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. *Annual Report for the Year 1940.* Place not given, 1941. 37 pp., variously numbered. Processed.

UTAH. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. DEPARTMENT OF PLACEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. *Annual Report 1939; Special Report-1940 [Six Months].* Salt Lake City, no date. 52 pp.

VERMONT. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Services to Veterans, Calendar Year 1940.* Place not given [1941.] 15 pp. Processed.

VIRGINIA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Annual Report for the Year 1940.* Richmond: Division of Purchase and Printing, 1941. 44 pp.

WASHINGTON. OFFICE OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND PLACEMENT. *Fourth Annual Report . . . 1940.* Olympia, Feb. 1, 1941. 44 pp.

WISCONSIN. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. [Annual Statis-

tical Tables for 1940.] Prepared by Statistical Department. Place not given. Processed.

Recently received material deals in detail with experience rating in Wisconsin. The subject matter and serial numbers are: experience-rating accounts (active) classified by industry group and 1941 contribution rates (17 pp., table 303.3); distribution of 1940 defined pay rolls, by 1941 contribution rates and by reserve percentages (2 pp., table 302.3); experience-rating accounts analyzed by size of pay roll (10 pp., table 303.3); net amount of increase or decrease in 1940 contributions (16 pp., table 304.2); industry analysis of 9,640 accounts showing (a) total reserve balances, (b) contributions and benefit experience during 1940 (14 pp., table 305.2); "reserve percentage" divisor used in the determination of 1941 contribution rates (1 p., table 306.2); overdrawn experience-rating accounts as of December 31, 1940, by industry group (11 pp., table 325.3); list of 9,641 active experience-rating accounts showing their individual experience through 1940 and their 1941 experience ratings (58 pp., table 902.4); summary table showing experience of 9,641 active accounts through December 31, 1940 (2 pp., table 903.4); industry analysis of 9,641 employer accounts showing 1940 experience and 1941 contribution rates (13 pp., table 904.3).

WISCONSIN. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT. *Operation of Wisconsin's Unemployment Compensation Act Through 1940.* Madison, 1941. 11 pp. (Printed from the Industrial Commission's 1938-40 Biennial Report.)

WYOMING. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Fourth Annual Report . . . Calendar Year 1940.* Casper, Feb. 1, 1941. 34 pp. Processed.

WYOMING. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL. *Report.* Casper, Feb. 1, 1941. 13 pp. Processed.

State Periodicals in the Field of Employment Security

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS form a check list of official State periodicals dealing with employment security which are currently received by the Social Security Board or have been received for a part of the past year. In addition to noting official journals, it lists brief statistical tabulations which appear regularly. If the data given in these separate tabulations are also included in another publication, an effort has been made to list the more general item only. Other types of publications noted include house organs for the personnel of State agencies, bulletins of veterans' placements, periodicals issued to acquaint employers with the facilities of State employment services, and statistical releases dealing with employment and pay rolls.

Most of this material is mimeographed or reproduced by some process other than printing. If a journal is printed, the fact is noted; otherwise a type of processing is to be understood. When a publication has been stabilized at a given number of pages per issue, this length is given, but when the size of a periodical varies from one issue to the next, no attempt is made to show the number of pages. The place of publication is given only when this information appears in the periodical.

ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Monthly Report of Number and Amounts of Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments, by Counties. Montgomery. Prepared by Section of Research and Statistics. 2 pp.

ARIZONA

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Jobs and Job Insurance in Arizona. Monthly. Compiled by Statistical Section and Informational Service.

Textual summary of month's developments, with tables on placements, benefit activities, and employers, employees, and wage payments, by major industry group.

CALIFORNIA

EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION. STATE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT.

California Employment Security Survey; A Monthly Statistical Bulletin. Sacramento. Prepared by Research and Statistical Section.

Text, tables, charts, and a statistical appendix, which give in one journal a variety of reports on placement and insurance activities, by industry and departmental office. Financial and labor-market information, including the agricultural labor market and defense migration to the State, are included.

Careers. Sacramento. Monthly. Prepared and issued by the Training Section.

Articles on types of employment opportunities, departmental functions, and related matters, including statistical and bibliographical information. Issued "as a part of the training program."

Report to Governor. Monthly.

Text, tables, and charts reviewing the major work of the Department, including placements, benefit activities, financial data, appeals, legal work, and research.

Weekly Statistical Summary of Department Activities.

One page each of text, charts, table of unemployment insurance activities, and table of placement activities. The Department also issues statistical tables on vocational education, defense labor needs in certain key industries, and labor supply available in employment offices in selected defense occupations.

COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

Summary of Activities for [month].

Comment on national and State developments, with tables showing, by local office, the chief insurance and placement activities of the Department.

CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FACTORY INSPECTION.

Monthly Bulletin of Placement and Unemployment Compensation Division. Hartford. Printed.

Includes summary statistics on claims, benefits, and placements. Also contains articles and excerpts from district office managers on The Situation in the State.

[Tables.] Monthly and weekly. 1 p. each. Prepared by Department of Research and Information.

Monthly statistical tables show: summary of local-office activities; local-office and interstate claims; appealed cases, time lapse between compensable week and date of check, benefit payments by size; and local-office registrations and placements. Weekly tables show operations by local offices and the central office.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD.

Comparative Report of Activities of Compensation Claimants, D. C. Employment Center. Washington. Weekly. 1 p.

Statistical Report. Washington. Quarterly.

Tables on unemployment compensation, including dependents' allowances, multi state payments, and compensation, contributions, and coverage, by industry group,

FLORIDA

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Florida Employment Review. Tallahassee. Quarterly. Published by Department of Research and Statistics.

Began June 1941, superseding the *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*. Includes text and statistics covering the quarter's insurance and placement operations, for the State and by local office; gives pay-roll and employment indexes; and contains special articles.

Labor Market Bulletin. Tallahassee. Irregular. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Data on construction and production, especially in military works. Began approximately January 1941.

GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

Number and Amount of Payments, by County, for Month Ending _____. Atlanta. 2 pp.

Unemployment Compensation Review. Quarterly. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Comprehensive statistical information, by central and local offices, on placement and insurance operations. Comparison of benefits paid with contributions received, by industry group.

Weekly Statistical Report. Atlanta. 6 pp.

Data on placements and claims for benefits, by local office and for the State.

HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

Trends and Totals. Honolulu. Quarterly. Prepared by Research and Statistics Unit.

Includes articles and statistical data on placement and insurance activities and on labor-market conditions. Latest issue received appeared in 1941 and covered the last quarter of 1940.

IDAHO

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION.

Idaho Benefactor. Boise (?) Semimonthly. Published by the Accounting and Benefit Sections.

A house organ for employees. Began publication October 1941.

ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

The Illinois Labor Bulletin. Chicago. Monthly. Printed. Prepared by Division of Statistics and Research.

Employment, wages, cost of living, and other information. Regularly includes a section contributed by the Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation

which reviews principal insurance and placement activities for the month, with charts, tables, and text.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF PLACEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

Illinois Employment Security Review. Chicago. Quarterly (?). Printed. Issued by Research and Statistics Section.

Placement and insurance statistics, and special articles based on employment security research. Two issues have been received: Vol. 1, No. 1, for July 1940 (which was announced as the only issue for 1940), and Vol. 2, No. 1, for June, 1941.

[Tables.] Weekly and monthly. Place not given.

Extensive monthly tables on benefit and placement operations, including placement of the handicapped, interstate claims, analysis of new claims, by State, area, and local office. Similar but less comprehensive tables appear weekly.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Employers' Bulletin. Chicago. Semimonthly.

Principally a listing of employees available through the State Employment Service. Similar bulletins are issued at several Illinois offices.

INDIANA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION.

Employment Security Commentator; Personnel Magazine of the Indiana Employment Security Division. Indianapolis. Monthly.

Articles, reports from field offices, and brief notes, including personnel changes.

Indiana Employment Review. Indianapolis. Monthly. Printed. 4 pp.

Statistics of employment and pay rolls; also brief articles, chiefly of employer interest.

Monthly Summary. 5 pp. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Data on business trends, placements, claims, benefits, contributions collected, etc. First issue received, December 1940.

[Tables.] Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Monthly tables include: factory employment (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing); analyses of benefit payments by amount, county, county and city, employment office and itinerant stops, major industry group and industry of applicant's last employer, and number of days and weeks elapsed between end of compensable week and date of payment.

Weekly tables and quarterly analyses of employment service activities are also issued.

IOWA

BUREAU OF LABOR.

Iowa Employment Survey. Des Moines. Monthly. Printed. 4 pp.

Statistics of employment (including a 5-year comparative table), accidents, and pay rolls; also a general summary

Bulletin, February 1942

of business conditions and comments from various types of firms.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION.

The Observer. Monthly.

Articles of professional interest, brief benefit statistical data, and news notes. Published for employees of the Commission.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION and STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Iowa Employment Service Bulletin. Des Moines. Monthly. Printed. 4 pp.

Information on placement and benefit activities, with brief articles directed chiefly to employers. Includes listing of selected applicants for employment.

KANSAS

STATE LABOR DEPARTMENT.

Kansas Labor and Industrial Bulletin. Topeka. Monthly. Printed.

Includes tables and charts on placement and insurance activities, employment and pay rolls, bank debts, building permits, retail food prices, and industrial accidents.

STATE LABOR DEPARTMENT. DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

Employment Security Topics. Topeka. Irregular. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Special statistical studies. Began publication in May 1940 and has appeared once or twice monthly since.

Information Bulletin. Irregular. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Special studies related to employment security in Kansas. Seven issues appeared from January through July 1941.

Monthly Summary—Employment Security Activities. Topeka. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Tables giving placement and benefit data for State, by local-office areas and by industries. Began publication January 1940.

The Division also issues a monthly *Preview of Employment Service and Benefit Activities* (1 p.), as well as a *Weekly Summary of Employment Service and Benefit Activities* (1 p.).

KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Monthly Bulletin. Frankfort.

Includes articles and legal notes on unemployment compensation, the employment offices, and other labor functions of the State.

LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

Employment Security Activities in Louisiana. Quarterly. Tables, text, and charts giving comprehensive State data on insurance and placement activities, including training.

MAINE

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Activity Summary. Augusta. Monthly. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Tables and text analyzing unemployment compensation and placement activities. First issued in December 1939 and changed from a quarterly to a monthly basis with the January 1941 issue.

MARYLAND

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The Employment Angle. Baltimore. Quarterly.

A house organ for training employees of the Service. Contains articles of professional interest, news, and bibliographical material.

The Maryland Employment News. Baltimore. Monthly.

Brief articles of employer interest, including a selected list of persons registered for employment.

MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Employment and Earnings of Wage-Earners in Principal Fields of Employment in Massachusetts. Monthly. 4 pp. Prepared by Division of Statistics.

This Division also issues a 1-page *Monthly Summary—Miscellaneous Classes of Employment.*

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

Monthly Statistical Bulletin. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Tables and text showing insurance and placement activities by industry and local office. Also includes trust fund data and some special statistical surveys. Began publication December 1939, containing substantially the same material as the *Weekly Report of Activities*, which was discontinued with the November 23, 1939, issue.

Summary of Local Office Activities—Week Ending ———. 5 pp. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Data on insurance and placement operations, including comparison with previous week and year.

MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

[Tables.] Lansing. Monthly.

A regular statistical release (without title), showing employment and pay-roll trends, hours and wages, living costs, and compensable accidents.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Labor Market Bulletin. Irregular. Prepared by Research, Statistics and Planning Section.

Six issues of this bulletin were issued from January through May 1941, all dealing with aspects of employment in defense industries.

Michigan. Employment Security Bulletin. Detroit.

Monthly. Prepared by Research, Statistics and Planning Section.

Extensive textual and statistical analysis of unemployment compensation and employment service activities, including data by industry and local office, together with more general labor-market information. Began publication in 1939 as a quarterly; with January 1941 issue became a monthly, combining the former quarterly with the *Monthly Summary of Commission Activities.*

The Record. Monthly. Prepared by Information Service.

An official magazine for employees of the Commission. Articles of professional interest and brief statistical information on local-office placement activities.

Weekly Report on Selected Employment Security Activities. Detroit. Prepared by Research, Statistics and Planning Section.

Summary data for the State and by local office, with textual summary.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Veterans' News Letter. Detroit. Monthly.

Employment information and a report, by local office, of new applications, placements, and active file.

MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY. DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND SECURITY.

Minnesota Employment Review. St. Paul. Monthly. 4 pp. Printed. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Brief articles on employment security activities, and tables giving employment and pay rolls by industry and district. Regular summary data on placement activities, with information on claims and benefits.

State Office Recapitulation; Weekly Crop, Labor and Wage Report, Week Ending ———. 5 pp.

MISSISSIPPI

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Jobs; Quarterly Bulletin of Mississippi Unemployment Compensation Commission. Printed. Prepared by Division of Research and Information.

Statistics and special articles on insurance and placement operations; the employment situation in the State and in localities; and tables of percentage change in employment and pay rolls of establishments covered by the State unemployment compensation law.

[Tables.] Monthly.

Include initial claims received in the central office, by industries (1 p.); summary of activities by offices and counties (4 pp.); and private placements by industries and offices (1 p.); initial claims received, processed, and pending (1 p.); and initial claims allowed and terminated (1 p.). A quarterly report on interstate claims and payments (1 p.) is also issued.

Social Security

MISSOURI

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

The Beacon. Jefferson City. Bimonthly. Published by the information service and personnel and training departments for employees of the Commission. Includes articles and news notes.

Employment Service News. Kansas City. Monthly. 4 pp.

Issued "to acquaint the employers of Kansas City with the facilities of the Missouri State Employment Service." Consists chiefly of a list of persons registered for employment.

Monthly Bulletin. Jefferson City. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Detailed operating information on placement and benefit activities, including tables, charts, and textual interpretation.

Report of Placements Made by the Missouri State Employment Service (Month); By Office Area; By Occupation, Sub-Totaled by Major Occupational Groups; Also by Sex, Duration, and Various Other Factors.

Reports are also issued giving similar placement data by industry (monthly); and giving an analysis of placements by local office (weekly, 1 p.).

Special Research Bulletin. Jefferson City. Irregular. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Each issue is a report of a research study in the field of employment security. Began publication October 1940.

Special Statistical Bulletin. Jefferson City. Irregular. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics.

Each issue is devoted to a statistical analysis of some aspect of employment security in the State. Began publication May 1940.

St. Louis District Employment News. St. Louis. Semi-monthly. 4 pp.

Brief notes for employers, with listing of selected applicants for employment.

Veterans' Placement News. Jefferson City. Monthly. Brief articles for employers and for veterans, including "clearance orders" for jobs available and summary statistical data on veterans' placement activities, by local offices.

MONTANA

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Montana Unemployment Compensation Review. Helena. Monthly.

Issued for employees of the Commission; contains articles, news, reports from localities in the State, and a statistical summary of employment security activities.

NEBRASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF PLACEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Quarterly Bulletin.

Issued for the information of employers and to promote cooperation with employment security administration in the State.

Bulletin, February 1942

NEVADA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Activities of the Nevada State Employment Service. 1 p.

Data on placements and claims.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BUREAU OF LABOR. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION AND STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

New Hampshire Monthly Review of Employment and Unemployment. Concord.

Tabular summaries of benefit and placement activities, with textual analysis. Includes special articles. Began publication October 1939.

NEW JERSEY

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Service Digest of the New Jersey State Employment Service. Trenton. Monthly. Printed. 4 pp.

Contains a local-office directory and lists of selected applicants for employment. Issued for employers.

Summary of Activities. Monthly. Issued by Bureau of Research and Statistics and Bureau of Public Relations.

Tables and charts on insurance and placement activities, with textual summary for period covered. Includes statistics on national defense training program.

NEW MEXICO

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION.

New Mexico Employment Review. Albuquerque. Monthly.

An employees' magazine. Includes summary data on claims and placements. Began publication August 1940.

NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Industrial Bulletin. Albany. Monthly. Printed.

A review of the activities of the Department, including pay-roll data, summaries of placement and unemployment insurance activities, and labor-law and enforcement information.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF PLACEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Employment Review. Albany and New York. Monthly and quarterly editions. Published by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Beginning with the November 1941 issue, the monthly edition reviews and interprets labor-market reports for all areas of the State. Beginning with the third quarter of 1941, quarterly editions analyze and interpret the work of the Division in its social and economic aspects (material formerly presented monthly). The quarterly editions are in the same series as the monthly.

Layoffs Resulting From Reported Shortages of Materials. Weekly. Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

A report for the entire State, by industry group, with cumulative data. Began publication November 1941.

Operations; Placement and Unemployment Insurance. Albany and New York. Monthly. Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

"Describes the operations of the Division in detail, on a State-wide basis and for districts and local offices. Intended primarily for use as a tool of administration." Published as *Operating Reports of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance* up to January 1941 issue. Weekly tables, showing selected activities of local offices by region and district and summarizing operations, are also released by the division.

Placements, By Occupation and Industry. Albany and New York. Quarterly. Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

"Summarizes the distribution of private placements by occupation and industry in each administrative district and in selected local office jurisdictions of the Employment Service." Began publication with January-March 1939 issue; title has varied.

Placements in Metal Trades Occupations. Monthly. Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

A State summary, by occupational group.

Placement-Unemployment Insurance Bulletin. Albany. Monthly.

Articles and brief notes published for the employees of the Division.

NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

North Carolina Labor and Industry. Raleigh. Monthly. Printed. 4 pp.

Contains departmental information, a section on unemployment compensation, and statistics of employment, pay rolls, and construction.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

North Carolina Employment Security Information. Raleigh. Monthly. Printed.

Articles, statistics, labor-market data, and information on the activities of the Commission. Began publication with January-February 1941 issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION.

Employment News. Raleigh. Weekly. 2 pp.

Concise weekly statistics and notes on employment service activities, with Local Office Comments and news.

NORTH DAKOTA

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

North Dakota State Employment Service Messenger. Bismarck. Weekly. 1 p. Issued from Office of the Director.

Brief notes for local offices, with summary table of placements by office.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION and STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Monthly Statistical Bulletin. Bismarck. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Special articles, discussion of current developments, and comprehensive statistical data on insurance and placement activities. Last issue received, January 1941.

Report of Local Employment Office Activities; Analysis of Benefit Payments by County. Monthly. 1 p.

OHIO

BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

Compensator. Columbus. Monthly. Published by Department of Public Information.

Illustrated articles of professional interest, with briefer notes. Issued for the employees of the Bureau.

BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS.

[Statistical Tables.] Monthly.

Tabulations are currently received on the following topics: summary of local-office activities; new claims received and benefit payments issued, by office; benefit claims and payments, by type and calendar week; interstate claims and benefit payments, by State, and benefit claims and payments classified by calendar weeks (from January); initial and continued claims received, by calendar week, and average number of benefit recipients; new and continued claims received, by office; initial and continued claims received, by office; new claims disposed of at initial determination; sample of benefit payments classified by size and type of payment; weeks compensated and amount of benefit payments, by type and industrial group; weeks elapsed between end of compensable week and date of benefit payment; operations of employment service division, by office; persons registered for employment, by county; placements reported, by office, duration, color, claimant States, and type; persons qualified and available for employment in selected defense occupations; persons registered for employment in selected defense occupations, by qualification and office, anticipated hirings and lay-offs by selected Ohio employers of 50 or more in key defense occupations, by office, occupation, and industry.

OKLAHOMA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION.

Az-U-Labor; A Magazine Devoted to Employee Information. Monthly. Published by the Information Service.

Articles, reports from localities, and brief notes.

STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Employment News. Monthly. 4 pp.

Issued at seven local offices for use by employers; contains listings of applicants available for employment.

Veterans' News Letter. Oklahoma City. Monthly.

News of interest to veterans, including report of placements, by office.

PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Pennsylvania Labor and Industry Review. Harrisburg. Monthly. Printed.

Articles including administrative and statistical information on departmental activities; also placement and unemployment insurance data.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY. BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

Original and Continued Claims Received and Original and Continued Claims Rejected by the Benefit Payment Section. Monthly. Prepared by Research and Statistics Unit.

Includes data for each office and shows reasons for rejections, for the State and for Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Employment; A Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Employment Conditions. Harrisburg. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Comprehensive estimates of the total number of workers employed in each Pennsylvania county. Began publication in present form July 1940.

Statistical Information Bulletin. Harrisburg. Irregular. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

This *Bulletin* is "released primarily for administrative use within the Bureau." Each issue presents a special study of some aspect of employment security in the State. Seventeen numbers appeared in 1940; six issues appeared during the first 8 months of 1941.

Trends and Totals. Harrisburg. Monthly. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

A comprehensive "record of unemployment compensation and employment service activities in Pennsylvania." The placement data replace the former monthly *Field Office Activities Report* of the State Employment Service. Special articles are no longer used in this publication.

Veterans Placement Activities; A Monthly Statistical Summary. Harrisburg. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section for the Veterans' Representative, State Employment Service.

Charts and detailed statistical analysis, with brief textual review. First issued November 1939.

Weekly Financial Summary. 1 p. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Charts and tables, with cumulative data from 1936.

RHODE ISLAND

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD.

Monthly Bulletin. Prepared by Research and Statistics Unit.

Tables, charts, and text giving comprehensive data on claims, benefit payments, placement activities, status of the unemployment compensation fund, and veterans' operations.

Bulletin, February 1942

SOUTH CAROLINA

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

News and Review. Monthly. Issued by Informational Service.

Brief professional and news notes for staff members. Some issues have summary data on benefits and placements.

Summary of Activities. Monthly.

Tabular summary of insurance and placement operations, with press release reviewing the month.

SOUTH DAKOTA

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Local Office Activities. Monthly. 2 pp.

South Dakota Unemployment Compensation Comments, A Monthly Informational Bulletin. Aberdeen. Prepared by Research and Statistics Division.

Special articles on employment security in the State, including legal and administrative developments and reports on insurance and placement operations. Began publication May 1940 in order to explain to the "people of South Dakota" the "functions, rulings and purposes" of the Commission.

Total Number of Initial and Compensable Claims Received and Disposed of in the Central Office; Classified by Employment Service Office—January 1, 1941 (to date). 2 to 4 times monthly. 1 p. Prepared by Statistical Division.

TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION.

Data Relating to Trends and Operations. Weekly. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Tables and charts on claims, benefits, placements, and other operations. Began publication August 1940.

Monthly Statistical Summary of Operations. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Tables, charts, and brief text giving full data on placement and insurance activities. Began publication April 1940. A weekly *Statistical Summary Operations* was discontinued after July 27, 1940.

UTAH

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

Utah Employment Digest. Printed. Irregular. 4 pp.

News items relating to the State labor market and the activities of the employment service. Copies received: Vol. 1, No. 1 (October 1940); Vol. 2, No. 2 (September-October 1941).

VERMONT

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Comparative Activity Report. Weekly (2 pp.) and monthly (3 pp.). Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Data, by local office, on employment service activities and on claims and benefit payments, with cumulative figures and comparison with previous period.

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND PLACEMENT.

Number and Amount of Warrants Written, by Local Office. Olympia. Weekly and monthly. 2 pp. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section.

Includes cumulative totals for calendar year, and comparisons with previous periods.

WEST VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION.

Employment Service of West Virginia. Charleston. Quarterly.

Articles on leading industries of the State, other material of professional interest to staff members, and statistical summaries of employment service activities.

WISCONSIN

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Tables and Statistical Releases. Prepared by Statistical Department.

Series currently received include the following types of data: Activities of individual State employment service offices (monthly); statistics of Wisconsin manufacturing industries (monthly); unemployment compensation claims filed (several types of data, in weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports); interstate claims, classified by *liable* and by *agent* State (quarterly); and claims filed in consecutive weeks of 1941, all offices, and individual offices. Material on the defense program includes registrations in selected occupations, several tables pertaining to vocational training, and related special releases.

WYOMING

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION.

Monthly Bulletin. Casper.

Deals chiefly with reports from local offices showing status of work projects (public and private). Issued as a weekly through May 20, 1941; on monthly basis since July 1941 number.

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